



Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, right, ousted as Argentina's army commander, embraced his replacement during a swearing-in ceremony in Buenos Aires on Friday. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides also replaces Gen. Galtieri, who had not stepped down as president, on the three-member ruling junta.

Argentina Rejects Truce Call

Search for New President Foreseen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Gen. Cristino Nicolaides assumed command of the Argentine Army on Friday, replacing Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri in a shakeup touched off by Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands. The ruling junta was to begin considering on who would replace Gen. Galtieri as president.

Gen. Nicolaides, taking command to shouts of "subordination and valor" by a military honor guard, pledged to act "for the good of the army, for the good of the armed forces and for the good of all the Argentine republic."

Gen. Galtieri embraced Gen. Nicolaides, one of his closest associates.

As army chief, Gen. Nicolaides will also replace Gen. Galtieri in the three-man ruling junta, joining Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo and Navy Commander

Jorge Anaya. Air Force and Navy officers reaffirmed support for their commanders in separate meetings during the last two days, navy and air force sources said.

A somber Gen. Galtieri said Thursday night: "I am leaving because the army did not give me the political support to continue as army commander and president of the nation."

Ordinarily, the presidency would be filled by the interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean. But Gen. Saint Jean left open the possibility that Gen. Galtieri would remain as the nominal president until a permanent successor is chosen, saying that to his knowledge Gen. Galtieri had not submitted a resignation.

Informal sources said the three top commanders were probably considering three alternatives: to rotate the presidency among themselves, to appoint a retired military

officer or a civilian subject to the junta's authority, or to maintain the present structure with the army commander also holding the presidency.

Gen. Lami Dozo, now senior member of the junta and a popular figure after the performance of his pilots in the Falklands fighting, would be first in line if the rotation alternative was chosen, the sources said. Otherwise, they said, the most favored candidates would be Gen. Saint Jean and Foreign Minister Nicor Costa Mendez.

There were suggestions here that the crisis indicated that the 6-year-old military regime had lost its grip on the nation and should prepare for a rapid transfer to civilian rule.

Military sources gave this account of the events leading to Gen. Galtieri's decision to resign: The army's senior generals demanded



Gen. Alfredo St. Jean

U.K. Told It Has to Withdraw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Only hours after the ouster of President Leopoldo Galtieri from the ruling junta, Argentina declared Friday that it would not formally end hostilities over the Falkland Islands until British troops withdrew from the islands, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Foreign Ministry said it had sent a message to the United Nations stating that Argentina could not officially accept a cease-fire in the South Atlantic until all British troops were off the islands.

The Foreign Ministry called for the withdrawal of British troops from the islands, the lifting of Britain's air and sea blockade of the Falklands and an end to economic sanctions against Argentina.

The statement, made in a message to the United Nations, said Argentina's position was in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 502, passed April 3, the day after Argentine troops invaded

A revival of nationalism appears to be developing in Britain. Page 2.

the islands. The resolution called for withdrawal of Argentine troops, cessation of hostilities and negotiations.

Argentina, under terms of a surrender of its Falklands troops signed Monday night, agreed to a cease-fire and withdrawal of its troops.

"The [limited] cease-fire that Argentina is observing will be precarious while Britain persists in its stance, defined by its military occupation, the blockade and the economic aggression," the Argentine Foreign Ministry said.

The note came only hours after Gen. Galtieri was replaced as commander of the army and member of the ruling junta by Gen. Cristino Nicolaides.

In London, the British Foreign Office declined comment on the report.

"We have heard nothing at all from the United Nations or Buenos Aires, and until we do there is nothing we can say," a spokeswoman said.

Earlier Friday the British Foreign Office said that nearly 5,500 Argentine prisoners of war were being repatriated on two British vessels that left the Falklands on Friday.

Canberra and Norland

The Foreign Office said the cruise ship Canberra and the North Sea ferry Norland — both requisitioned as British troopships — were sailing from Stanley, the Falklands capital, to Puerto Madryn in southern Argentina under an Argentine assurance of safe conduct.

Both ships were loaded with prisoners Thursday, the Canberra with about 4,500 and the Norland with 1,000.

A spokesman said Friday evening that the Canberra was forced to drop anchor shortly after leaving because of bad weather. There was no immediate word of the progress of the Norland, however.

Argentine have agreed to cooperate in repatriating the prisoners, however, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was still awaiting an authoritative Argentine statement that hostilities had ended throughout the South Atlantic — not only on the Falkland Islands.

The government has warned that until such a statement is received, Britain will continue to hold several hundred senior Argentine officers and key technicians.

Earlier Refusal

The military junta in Buenos Aires had earlier refused to let the prisoners return directly to Argentina, and Britain said hundreds of them could die of cold or disease in the harsh Falklands winter.

English-speaking prisoners listening to the Canberra's British Broadcasting Corp. radio relay heard the news that they were being sent back to Argentina and passed the word to the others aboard, a British reporter said.

In the Canberra's Atlantic Restaurant prisoners queued to collect trays of food from the galley and a few exchanged banter with British crewmen.

A waiter on the cruise ship said: "There was almost a carnival atmosphere here last night when we told them Galtieri was out. They didn't seem too upset."

The British Foreign Office said the Argentine hospital ships Bahia Paraiso and Almirante Irizar also would go to Stanley to pick up wounded Argentines.

The Foreign Office said that evacuation plans were agreed upon through the International Red Cross and that Red Cross officials would be on both British ships to supervise the prisoners' return.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament Thursday that there were 10,600 prisoners, but government officials said Friday the latest count was 11,845.

Begin Proposes a Nuclear-Free Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States sought to put together a lasting cease-fire in Lebanon on Friday as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin addressed the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

While Mr. Begin was being escorted to the speaker's rostrum, 24 Arab and African delegates walked out of the assembly hall to protest his policies and Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

In his speech, Mr. Begin made no direct reference to the Israeli invasion, but said, "self-defense is a most sacred right and duty of men." Mr. Begin has portrayed the two-week-old invasion as an act of self-defense to protect northern Israel from Palestinian shelling and rocket attacks.

Mr. Begin also renewed Israel's offer to negotiate with its Arab neighbors to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East. He urged his Arab foes: "Let us meet; let us shake hands, talk peace to each other, make agreements and all of us will change the course of history of our nations."

The Soviet delegation boycotted the speech along with its East-bloc allies, except for Romania which maintains diplomatic relations with Israel.

Before the assembly session, the

Israeli leader met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Later, Mr. Haig said they had a "very important and serious discussion" on the current situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Haig said that, although grave, the situation in the Middle East was "not devoid of some hope for the future." He also confirmed the scheduled meeting Monday between Mr. Begin and President Reagan. At one point, the meeting had been called tentative by the State Department.

Asked whether a workable cease-fire could be arranged in Lebanon, Mr. Haig replied, "There is a cease-fire, providing the contending forces do not attack."

Meanwhile, a block away from UN headquarters, about a hundred Palestinian supporters demonstrated across from the Israeli mission.

Tough Stance

On Thursday, offering what some observers saw as a preview of the tough tone he is expected to take with President Reagan, Mr. Begin said that Israeli troops will not leave Lebanon until an adequate demilitarized zone is established between the two countries.

He told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York that

the status quo will not be restored, and that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon until satisfactory safeguards are set up in a zone extending 27 to 30 miles (43.2 to 48 kilometers) north of Israel's border.

"As long as this is not achieved, the Israeli Army will be in Lebanon," Mr. Begin vowed.

It was the prime minister's first speech in the United States and was viewed as sending a firm message to the Reagan administration, which is working on proposals to convince Israel to allow a strengthened UN peacekeeping force to replace its troops.

Mr. Begin indicated that the demilitarized zone, which he appeared to increase in size from original estimates of 25 miles, was paramount to Israel's security.

In the last two sessions of the General Assembly, Israel has proposed a demilitarized zone in the Middle East.

Last December, the General Assembly voted 101-2 to ask the Security Council to "institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear-weapon capability."

Israel and the United States were the only dissenters.

Arab countries also want a demilitarized zone but without direct negotiations with Israel.

Israel's policy is that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons against another state, but it has not said whether it possesses them.

However, Western intelligence sources believe that Israel either has nuclear arms or has the capability to manufacture them.

Mr. Begin proposed a three-step approach to strategic arms control:

- "An international, all-embracing treaty of renunciation of aggressive war."
- Negotiation of a nuclear non-aggression pact, "except in self-defense" between the world's nuclear powers.
- Successive establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones.

"Israel," Mr. Begin said, "is prepared to negotiate and sign such a treaty with all her neighbors in the Middle East."

Although rows of seats in the delegates' section of the assembly hall were empty, Mr. Begin received sustained applause at the end of his 20-minute speech from the gallery.

Israel has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, arousing fears among its Arab neighbors that it already has a nuclear bomb.



A Lebanese mother walked with her children and another family member along a street in Beirut.

Israelis Move Into East Beirut as Far as Demarcation Line

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — Israeli troops moved into Christian East Beirut Friday and advanced to the demarcation line with predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

The Israeli infantrymen pushed closer to the guerrilla trenches in West Beirut one day after Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, challenged the Israelis to attack, vowing to turn the Lebanese capital into their graveyard.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday that Israel was observing a 48-hour truce in Lebanon as requested by the United States, but was taking no responsibility for actions by Christian forces in Beirut.

He called for a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon with a "massive U.S. presence," and said that Israel would not accept a United Nations contingent.

There were reports that sporadic

shelling had resumed around hastily built guerrilla redoubts at their stronghold near the Beirut international airport on the southern edge of the city.

Witnesses said that Phalangist Christian militiamen, who have held the eastern half of Beirut since the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, guided the Israeli allies through their territory to the demarcation zone, the "green line."

The Israeli troops drove through the streets of East Beirut in armored personnel carriers and parked near checkpoints where civilian traffic moved unimpeded to and from West Beirut.

Lebanese Army commandos checked identities as the Israelis watched. Most of the traffic was from west to east, as families sought to flee from a feared Israeli drive to crush the PLO nerve center in West Beirut.

The forward Israeli positions were within sight of Syrian Army

checkpoints on the west side of the green line, but there was no fighting as the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire that has been in force for the past week continued to hold.

In other parts of the area controlled by the Palestinians, guerrillas were constructing earth barricades across main avenues and planting mines.

The United States has asked Israel whether it used cluster bombs in Lebanon, in violation of agreements. Page 2.

Israel has said it does not want to invade Beirut because of the heavy casualties it would almost certainly suffer in house-to-house fighting.

Speaking at a West Beirut news conference on Friday, George Habis, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the guerrillas would never lay down their arms.

Israel radio said the Israeli government has decided to reject an urgent request from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to pressure the Phalangists to lay down their arms. The proposal apparently was aimed at preventing the Christians from storming West Beirut as surrogates of the Israelis.

"A battle they want, a battle they shall get," Mr. Arafat said Thursday in a speech on the Voice of Palestine radio.

"The battle for Beirut is just beginning. Beirut, the graveyard of the invaders, shall be the Stalingrad of the Arabs," he said, referring to the Soviet city where thousands of Russians died fighting the Nazis in World War II.

He spoke as Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, intensified diplomatic efforts to end the fighting.

In talks with President Elias Sarkis and Premier Shafiq Wazzan

But he said if the Israelis withdrew the guerrillas would discuss "any question the national figures will put in front of us," indicating that the PLO might negotiate on its status in Lebanon.

On Thursday, Mr. Habib reportedly concentrated on forming a strong central government free of the PLO and Syrian influence.

The PLO said fighting also broke out with Israeli forces Thursday at the Palestinian town of Aley, 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Beirut. A guerrilla commando said PLO forces repulsed Israeli troops who shelled and rocketed them.

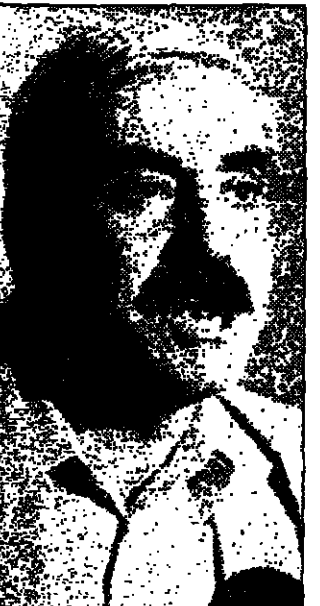
French citizens and 435 of other nationalities, including 60 Lebanese and 20 members of UN organizations based in Beirut.

Meanwhile, police in Beirut reported Friday that a bomb on board a cargo boat carrying 64 Lebanese refugees exploded shortly after the vessel left the Lebanese port of Tripoli Thursday night, killing 11 persons and injuring 12.

Terrorists Reported Caught
LONDON (UPI) — Israel has captured nearly 100 non-Palestinian "foreign terrorists" during the Lebanon campaign, an Israeli official said Thursday.

Yitzhak Modai, a minister without portfolio in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet, said the prisoners included "terrorists" from Moslem countries including Indonesia, North Yemen, Iran and Pakistan.

Ship Arrives in France
TOULON, France (AP) — The French liner Azur arrived here Friday with 1,041 persons evacuated earlier in the week from Lebanon. Among the passengers were 606



George Habash
...at Friday news conference

Spain's Military Angered at Judges' Detention

House Arrests in Tribunal Provoke Rightists' Frustration With Government

By James M. Markham
MADRID — The anger and divisions within the Spanish armed forces have become apparent with the detention of two members of the Supreme Council of Military Justice because of their vehement views on the treatment of officers convicted in last year's unsuccessful coup.

The extraordinary action against the two military judges, which was disclosed Thursday night, exacerbated the frustration with the government of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo that has been building among rightists in the armed forces since the officers were sentenced two weeks ago.

The 16-member military council on June 3 condemned two leaders of the plot, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch and Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, to 30-year prison terms, but it gave far lighter sentences to other officers. Mr. Calvo Sotelo criticized the court for its leniency and appealed the sentences to the civil supreme court.

The military tribunal met Thursday to discuss the possibility of granting conditional liberty to some of the condemned plotters. Anticipating the meeting, the government on Wednesday removed two rightist generals from their posts as temporary members of the panel, irritating some of their comrades.

The officer selected by the government to head the council, Lt. Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, cast a tie-breaking vote against granting conditional liberty for the plotters. Enraged, other judges protested, particularly Gen. José Barrera Rodriguez and Adm. Justo Carrero Ramos. Adm. Carrero shouted that while lenient civilian judges were setting terrorists free, a military tribunal was handing down harsh judgment against patriotic officers.

According to some accounts, the military justices nearly came to blows in a move without known precedent. Gen. Gomez de Salazar sentenced Adm. Carrero to eight days of house arrest and Gen. Barrera to 14 days.

The episode seemed certain to strengthen the contention of rightist officers that the government is meddling in the internal affairs of the armed forces. Since the Feb. 23, 1981, coup attempt, many officers have maintained that the military should be virtually free of civilian control.

In a clear provocation of rightist officers disenchanted with Spanish democracy, five defense lawyers in the coup trial addressed an open letter to King Juan Carlos denouncing the government's "systematic and increasingly accentuated" and "asphyxiating interference" in the deliberations of the supreme council.

The lawyers' "reverent" appeal to Juan Carlos, who is commander of the armed forces, had overtones of opportunism and even cynicism. During the trial, the ultra-right defense lawyers had attempted to implicate the king in the planning of the coup — an implication that was implicitly rejected in the lengthy sentences given to the leaders.

The renewed signs of military unrest came at a moment when Mr. Calvo Sotelo's severely divided Union of the Democratic Center, humiliated in last month's regional elections in Andalusia, appears to be on the verge of an open split. With the party demoralized and in disarray, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to call early parliamentary elections in the autumn, or at the latest in January, to avoid defeat over next year's budget in the Cortes.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo's weakness was underscored twice this week when the Socialists, the second largest party, absented themselves in sufficient numbers to avoid defeating the minority center-right government on parliamentary votes.

The Socialists do not want to provoke a government crisis or bring about quick elections before the end of the Cortes session at the end of this month, but they have used their leverage to extract important concessions from Mr. Calvo Sotelo.

Two fresh defections from the government party have reduced it to only 149 seats in the 350-member lower house, making each ballot a nerve-wracking exercise for the premier. He has been huddling with his rival, Adolfo Suarez, the former premier and founder of the party, to seek some semblance of unity before the elections.

With the Spanish right divided, some politicians believe that it is conceivable that the Socialists could repeat their impressive performance in Andalusia and win an outright majority in national parliamentary elections in the fall. But Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, is reportedly planning to include moderates or independents in a future cabinet to defuse the ire of the conservative military establishment.

If the Union of the Democratic Center should openly split before the elections, Mr. Suarez is reportedly mentioned as the potential leader of a rump faction that might seek an alliance with the Socialists after the balloting.

2 Bombs Explode in Spain

BILBAO, Spain (Reuters) — Police reported two bomb explosions in the Basque region of Spain, one wrecking a bank branch at Lasarte Friday and the other damaging a power substation at Durango Thursday night.

INSIDE

■ A four-year U.S. study showed that women who used birth-control pills were about half as likely as others to get cancer of the ovaries. Page 3.

■ The U.S. economy is growing at the rate of 0.5 to 1 percent in the current quarter, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige says. Page 9.

■ Curt Jurgens, whose screen career spanned more than three decades, is dead of heart failure at the age of 66. His more than 160 movies included "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "The Blue Angel" and "The Longest Day." Page 3.

■ A congressional panel looking into Washington's nuclear civil defense program has discovered that the sketchy plans thus far composed make no provision for evacuating members of Congress, among others, in the event of a holocaust. Page 3.

■ If Gertrude Stein — queen bee of literary Paris — led young writers anywhere, it was up a blind alley, says Waverly Root as he continues his memoirs of Montparnasse in the 1920s and 1930s. Page 5W.

Reagan Expands Ban On Gear for Pipeline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, citing continued martial law in Poland, said Friday he was maintaining and expanding a ban on the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan said the ban, which applied to the export of equipment manufactured in the United States, would be expanded to include equipment produced by subsidiaries of U.S. companies abroad or produced abroad under license issued by U.S. firms.

The ban was part of a package of sanctions imposed by the president against the Soviet Union on Dec. 23 following the introduction of martial law in Poland.

Mr. Reagan said in a statement Friday that "little has changed concerning the situation in Poland: there has been no movement that would enable us to undertake positive reciprocal measures."

Major U.S. companies affected by the ban are General Electric, which wanted to supply turbine rotors for the projected 4,800-kilometer, 3,000-mile, \$10-billion pipeline, and the Caterpillar Tractor Co., which had hoped to sell pipe laying equipment.

Meanwhile, American grain company officials said Friday that the Soviet Union has received extended credit, mainly from European banks, to repay about \$1 billion owed for purchases of U.S. and Argentine grain.

Extension of the grain credit terms until early 1983 came after the Soviet Union asked for a rolling forward of the debt at a meeting with grain-exporting companies last month in Paris, the private grain company executives said.

Most of the short-term credit was granted by European banks, with the Soviet Union putting up gold as collateral for the loan.

U.S. government officials said the extension request probably stemmed from Moscow's severe cash-flow problems. They said prices have plummeted for gold, oil and diamonds, the major sources of Soviet export earnings, and that Moscow continues to spend vast amounts to support the economies of Poland and other financially troubled East-bloc nations.

When the Soviet Union first asked for short-term credit in early 1982, it marked a major change from the usual policy of paying for U.S. grain in cash.

The grain company officials said the new credit terms reflect the prevailing high market rates.

President Reagan at the Versailles economic summit conference urged other nations to reduce government subsidies and credit to the Soviet Union, but he made no mention of private credit used under the grain deal.

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U.S. Begins Inquiry Into Reported Israeli Use of Cluster Bombs

By William Chapman
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked Israel to supply information on whether it has used U.S.-supplied cluster bombs in Lebanon in violation of long-standing agreements. State Department officials have said.

W. T. Cluvenius, a deputy assistant secretary of state who has been handling Middle East negotiations, disclosed the U.S. inquiry on Thursday as a House subcommittee approved \$20 million in emergency aid to Lebanon.

Mr. Cluvenius would not specify, under questioning by Rep. Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois, the legal or political consequences if

Israel is found to have used the projectiles, developed for U.S. forces in Vietnam, which release hundreds of steel shards from each grenade-size weapon.

Press reports from Lebanon said that cluster bombs were dropped on the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Bradjeh near Beirut and the Armenian hospital at Azzouniye in the hills over the Bekaa Valley. According to Washington Post correspondent Jonathan C. Randall, who saw the anti-personnel bombs at the hospital last Sunday, no one was killed by them in the air attack there but three persons were severely injured when they picked up unexploded weapons.

About 22,000 cluster bomb projectiles were supplied by the United States to Israel in the early 1970s, on condition that they be used only for "defensive purposes." Late in 1976, Israel reportedly promised the Ford administration that the bombs would only be used against military, fortified targets and only if Israel were attacked by more than one country.

After reports that cluster bombs were used by Israel against refugee camps, farms and villages in early 1978, in the previous large-scale invasion of Lebanon, Israeli authorities informed Washington that a mistake had been made in using the weapons and promised to impose tighter restrictions.

The current Lebanese devastation was described on Thursday by Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House subcommittee, as a "carriage of enormous proportions."

Bradshaw Langmaid Jr., a deputy assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, testified that about 600,000 people living in Beirut and southern Lebanon had been directly affected by the fighting following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The police tightened security around the palace and the area of the al-Azhar mosque, a major center of Islamic learning, where the demonstrators had earlier prayed in memory of the Arabs killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The police allowed a bus carrying leaders of three opposition groups — the Socialist Labor Party, the National Progressive Unionist Party and the Liberal Party — to reach the palace.

Outside the palace, the opposition leaders said they had demanded the withdrawal of Egypt's ambassador in Israel. Egyptian recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and a freeze on Egyptian oil sales to Israel.

Beirut Press, Accustomed to Risk, Discovers Things Can Get Worse

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — For reporters and television crews who thought they had become accustomed to the specter of chance death or injury in the seven years of civil war in Lebanon, the Israeli invasion is a reminder that things can always get more dangerous.

The Israeli invasion has added intense air, sea or land bombardment to the danger of bullets fired by trigger-happy members of the more than 40 armed vigilante factions that roam the streets here day and night.

"The biggest problem here is that there is not just one front; there are fronts everywhere," said Alain Debos, a French cameraman for a CBS team who was injured June 4 when Israeli jets attacked the Beirut sports stadium, a suspected Palestinian munitions depot.

Referring to Beirut's multitude of armed factions that have divided up the streets in blocks like a checkerboard, Mr. Debos added, "The hysteria of people is the worst danger for us."

"It's the crazies," said Tom Spell of ABC, who was one of the last correspondents to leave Da Nang before it fell to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. "You cannot talk of Vietnam or Rhodesia."

"It's not like most wars where you know who is shooting at you and who is the enemy," said Mr. Spell, 31. "It's the crazies behind

you, the kids with the AK-47s, that has always been the problem here ever since the 1975 civil war."

But the present combination of circumstances — the Israeli invasion, the existence of four armies (Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Israeli) at close quarters and tension among the various armed Lebanese factions faced with extinction — create an unusually difficult scene to cover.

Mr. Debos had been standing 50 yards (about 45 meters) away when Jean Lugot, a cameraman for French television, was killed in the stadium attack. Mr. Debos, a veteran of covering civil wars in Africa, was burned on his side and arms by a bomb explosion. A Time magazine photographer, Barry Iveson, suffered multiple breaks in one leg and shrapnel wounds across his body that day.

Despite the dangers of random Israeli shelling and bombing of Beirut, the four armies in Lebanon have rarely intentionally treated journalists badly.

In this unusual war a reporter can cross from West Beirut, where the Palestinian guerrillas are based, through Syrian and Christian militia checkpoints to visit the Israeli-held areas and conduct interviews with Israeli soldiers, and then make the return trip.

An absence of censors does not mean that Western journalists are unhampered in their reporting. Working in Beirut is made more difficult by the confusion, the multitude of voices and the absence of an organized method of news distribution.



British marines spoke with residents of Stanley during a patrol of the Falkland Islands capital in a photo released on Thursday.

Thatcher, in Falklands Aftermath, Evokes a Revival of Nationalism

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British are a pragmatic people, and their post-war history has been a process of accommodation to the reality of reduced power and to the need of acting in concert with allies.

But now, in the aftermath of the triumph over Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seems prepared to lead a nationalist revival. In the euphoria of victory, she has sounded increasingly like De Gaulle, increasingly determined to tell the world that Britain is quite able to work out its own solutions to its own problems.

Thus, in her statement to the House of Commons Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher emphasized several times the "will to succeed" that this country had shown in the Falklands. And she angrily told Michael Foot, the opposition Labor Party leader, that British servicemen had not died in the islands so she could turn them over to a United Nations trusteeship, as he had proposed.

Even before the Falklands crisis erupted on April 2, a number of nationalist trends were developing in British attitudes. A majority of voters, according to the opinion polls, favored British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, and at the Conservative Party's annual conference last

NEWS ANALYSIS

fall in Blackpool, former Prime Minister Edward Heath was booed when he ventured complimentary remarks about the European Monetary System, to which Britain does not belong.

Despite the support expressed by President Reagan for British war policy during his visit to London and despite the material supplied by the United States, he is seen by many people here as a fumbling and inconsistent leader of the Western alliance.

Many Britons objected when they read that the president, in welcoming the end of hostilities, had referred only to a cease-fire and not to a surrender, adopting the words also used by Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, the Argentine leader forced to resign after the defeat at Stanley. Gen. Galtieri was widely seen here as a coward incapable even of admitting that his country had been beaten.

On Tuesday night, Alan Clark, a prominent Tory Member of Parliament, was asked what would happen if the United States objected to Britain's plans for the Falklands. Mr. Clark, who has emerged as the leader of what is known as the War Party, and his reply, while perhaps injudicious, accurately represented the feelings of the Conservative right wing, which is the prime minister's natural political and ideological home.

"I'm not especially concerned what attitude the Americans take," he said. "They didn't retake the islands, and they won't run them." There is little doubt that Britain has or can procure the means to defend the Falklands, as Mrs. Thatcher has promised to do. It will mean a bigger navy, which seems certain anyway, and perhaps slightly higher taxes. But holding the islands certainly is a far smaller challenge than retaking

U.S.-Latin Relations May End Up Surviving Conflict in Falklands

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Despite Latin America's dismay at U.S. support for Britain in the Falklands conflict, Washington's relations with much of the continent may not have been permanently damaged by the crisis, according to diplomats, government officials and other experts in the region.

The sources said Argentina's surrender in the islands had dampened Latin America's emotional response to the conflict and had opened the way for gradual normalization of ties with Washington.

A senior official in Mexico said he thought the impact of the crisis on United States-Latin American relations had been exaggerated. "Yes, they have been affected, but not in a very serious way," he said. "In each country, it's the bilateral relationship with Washington that really counts."

Diplomats said that Latin America would continue to campaign strongly for negotiations un-

der United Nations auspices that would lead to Argentine control over the Falklands. They said no nation in the region would agree to participate in joint administration of the islands for fear of undermining Argentina's claim.

The United States' relations with Argentina, they went on, would remain badly scarred by the conflict, although much would depend on internal developments in Argentina and on Washington's ability to persuade London to adopt a conciliatory attitude about the Falklands.

But they argued that since most Latin governments gave more importance to their relations with Washington than those with Buenos Aires, the Falklands issue would soon fade as a major point of friction with the United States.

"Washington's support for Britain didn't go down well," a Latin American diplomat said, "but Washington does lots of things that don't go down well and relations don't change."

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that the United States was considering "extraordinary steps" to repair the damage the Falklands Islands crisis has done to U.S. relations with Latin America, according to an Associated Press report from Washington.

[He said he was aware that the relations had been impaired by U.S. support for Britain but said "that damage is not irreparable." Other officials said they were aware of any dramatic policy initiatives being contemplated by the administration.]

[Mr. Haig said in the interview Friday that the United States had no plans to pressure Britain to pursue a conciliatory policy now that the fighting appears to be over.]

Despite the perception in some Washington circles that Latin America had lined up as a bloc with Argentina and against Britain and its U.S. ally, reactions in Latin America were more varied and complex.

Because Argentines have never disguised their feeling of superiority over the rest of Latin America, often boasting of pure European stock, they have generally been divided in the region. Many Latin officials, who in public expressed solidarity with Buenos Aires, privately hoped to see Argentine "arrogance" deflated by a humiliating defeat in the Falklands.

Argentine diplomats lobbying for Latin American support in recent weeks admitted encountering resistance resulting from their racial aloofness. "As you know," an Argentine official said, "our prepotency hasn't exactly earned us the affection of Latin America."

Even in public there was less than unanimous support for Argentina. Chile, which faces an Argentine claim to islands in the Beagle Channel near Tierra del Fuego, took a neutral stance in the war, and Colombia refused to endorse the president of Argentina's use of force because of Nicaraguan claims to San Andrés and other Colombian islands in the Caribbean.

Brazil and Mexico, the region's largest and most influential powers, also maintained a low profile throughout the crisis and their relations with Washington have not been affected by the conflict.

The chorus of criticism from Latin America was in fact little more than a quartet comprising Venezuela, Peru, Guatemala and Panama. And, in each case, special circumstances may have been as important as direct sympathy for Argentina: Venezuela claims two-thirds of neighboring Guyana, Peru has a longstanding territorial dispute with Chile, Guatemala claims Belize as its own, and Panama remains sensitive to the U.S. presence in the former canal zone.

Only the leftist regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, which strongly supported Argentina's rightist junta in the crisis, are hoping that irreparable damage has been caused to U.S. relations with the region.

New Argentine Army Chief Is Regarded as Hard-Liner

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, who was appointed commander in chief of the army and newest member of Argentina's ruling junta Thursday, is regarded as a no-nonsense hard-liner.

"The monster of Marxism," he told a rally in the provincial city of Córdoba last year, "is disciplined and organized and keeps on a Western world that suffers the consequences of its own disorganization."

It is an attitude that his friends and enemies say is typical, for Gen. Nicolaides is considered one of the toughest members of an army not known for being soft on political issues.

Gen. Nicolaides, who was born on Jan. 2, 1925 and is of Greek parentage, assumed his new position after Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri "voluntarily resigned" as president and head of the army following Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands.

As the new army chief, he will probably also assert an influence over the navy and the air force that could soon make him the most powerful political leader in Argentina.

He has been a protégé of Gen. Galtieri, and the two are close personally. When Gen. Galtieri was preparing the announcement of his resignation, he went to be with his friend at the Campo de Mayo military base on the edge of Buenos Aires, where since December Gen. Nicolaides has been commander of



Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides

the crucial First Corps area surrounding the capital.

Cristino Nicolaides attended the Argentine military academy in 1947 as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. In 1954 he was promoted to captain and progressed through the Argentine chain of service schools. He served as a staff officer at the army high command and in 1970 was promoted to colonel.

He completed the army's Superior Course on Strategy and was director of the School for Combat Services in 1974. He was made a brigadier general in 1975.

Gen. Nicolaides was a leader of the military campaign in Córdoba against leftist guerrillas and developed a reputation for ruthlessness. He engaged in a celebrated clash in Córdoba last year with Radical Party leaders, charging in court that their statements calling for elections violated the national security law. The case was dismissed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Conferees Adopt U.S. Budget Plan

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators adopted on Friday a 1983 budget plan designed to hold the deficit to less than \$104 billion and sent the proposal to the House and Senate for final approval next week.

The conferees resolved the differences between separate budgets passed by the Senate and the House by adopting, on a voice vote, a \$79-billion Republican compromise.

The spending plan, written behind closed doors Wednesday by congressional Republicans and the budget director, David A. Stockman, projects a 1983 deficit of \$103.9 billion. It cuts about \$7 billion from nondefense discretionary programs and about \$6 billion from the Medicare, Medicaid, food stamp and welfare programs. It calls for \$20.9 billion in new taxes next year.

Russia Criticizes Reagan UN Speech

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency Tass said Friday that President Reagan resorted to distortions and rumors in his speech Thursday to the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The commentary also said it was "difficult to take seriously" Mr. Reagan's calls for international restraint, given American actions in the Caribbean, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. It said he jumbled data about Soviet and American military expenditures, "grossly distorted" the policies of the Soviet Union and "repeated absurd rumors" about the alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons.

"As a matter of fact," the commentary said, "the president's speech boiled down to rhetorical justifications of the policy of the United States aimed at undermining détente and aggravating international tension."

Former Viet Cong Official Resigns

BANGKOK — The former president of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, Huynh Tan Phat, has resigned as vice chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers, Radio Hanoi reported Friday in a broadcast monitored here.

The broadcast said that the Council of State had accepted a recommendation of the Council of Ministers to let the former Viet Cong leader give up his post to assume a new assignment, which the radio did not reveal. Mr. Phat was ranked fourth of eight vice chairmen and is chairman of the state construction commission.

A Western diplomat in Bangkok said Mr. Phat's departure left three officials from southern Vietnam in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet. Mr. Phat was president of the Viet Cong government from 1969 to 1976, the year after the Communist victory in the south, when he assumed his Council of Ministers post.

South China Farmers Beat Teachers

PEKING — Farmers in South China are beating teachers and robbing local schools of land, furniture and building materials, the People's Daily reported Friday.

Two front-page letters from the district authorities in Hunan and Guangxi provinces listed examples of farmers grazing their livestock on school property and stealing doors, window frames, tables and blackboards while teachers were out. In Hunan, teachers were beaten on six occasions. In Guangxi, schools had more than \$150,000 worth of damage last year.

In a commentary, the People's Daily criticized local leaders for not taking action and said those responsible for the crimes should be properly dealt with.

Biafran Leader Returns to Nigeria

LAGOS — Gen. Oluksenuwa Ojukwu, who led the secessionist side in the civil war in the late 1960s, returned to Nigeria on Friday where he was welcomed home after more than 12 years in exile in the Ivory Coast following his defeat.

More than 5,000 people, mostly from Gen. Ojukwu's Ibo tribe, came to welcome the man that most Ibos still regard as their leader. His arrival, after a pardon granted by President Shagari a month ago, was the final act of reconciliation after the civil war, in which at least 500,000 people died in an Ibo attempt at secession from federal Nigeria.

Gen. Ojukwu was the last major Biafran figure to be pardoned and his return ignites a significant new element into Nigeria's turbulent political scene, before elections next year. A high-ranking Ibo said Friday: "Now Ibos feel a part of Nigeria. Rightly or wrongly, we have felt left out since the civil war. Now we feel reconciliation is complete."

Russian Weakens on 40th Day of Fast

MOSCOW — A Soviet hunger striker said he was too weak to get out of bed Friday, which was the 40th day of his fast aimed at pressuring authorities into allowing him to join his wife and daughter in the United States.

Yuri Bolovenkov, 33, who has been refused treatment at Soviet hospitals until he ends the fast, said by telephone that he was suffering severe chest pains, that his blood pressure was extremely low and that he could not get out of bed when he awoke Friday morning. He insisted that he would continue the fast until his conditions were met.

Mr. Bolovenkov also said he still had received no word about the application of his wife, Elena Kusmenko, of Baltimore, Md., for a visa to visit him. He has indicated he might take nourishment if she is allowed to come to Moscow.

Free Democrats Assailed on Hesse Move

BONN — The Social Democrats Friday criticized the decision by the Free Democrats to end their alliance in the key state of Hesse in language that appeared to reflect fear that the tiny party also may desert the ruling coalition of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both government parties said that they planned to continue the coalition, but the opposition Christian Democrats said that the decision on Thursday by the Hessian branch of the Free Democrats to try to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats after the Sept. 27 Hessian elections also is a signal for Bonn.

Peter Glotz, the Social Democratic business manager, accused the Free Democrats of opportunism dictated by fear of losing their seats in the Hessian state parliament. His statement hinted at the widespread belief that the Free Democrats fear they are in danger of being wiped out as a party if they continue to ally themselves with the Social Democrats, who have lost the last four state and local elections to the Christian Democrats.

U.S. Senate Passes Rights Extension

WASHINGTON — The Senate, rejecting every effort to weaken the landmark Voting Rights Act, Friday overwhelmingly passed a 25-year extension of the law that enfranchised millions of blacks and Hispanics.

The vote was 85 to 8, the greatest approval for any major civil rights measure in modern history. House leaders have said they would accept the Senate version without changes and would send it to President Reagan possibly as early as next week.

Eighteen proposals to weaken the law failed by substantial margins after Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, cleared the way to passage Thursday by giving up a nine-day filibuster against consideration of the bill.

UN Afghan Talks Called 'Concrete'

GENEVA — Parties to United Nations-sponsored talks on reaching a comprehensive peace settlement in Afghanistan began "concrete discussions" on Friday, still far from agreement on central issues, said the UN official conducting the private and indirect deliberations.

Meanwhile, Iran refused again Friday to take part in the talks. The UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, who has met separately since Wednesday with representatives of the Pakistani government and the Soviet-installed Afghan regime, said: "I am a realist and do not underestimate that... very difficult, very tough decisions lie ahead. But at the same time there may be avenues to find a solution." Saying "we are at the beginning of concrete discussions," he acknowledged that the negotiators faced "very wide and very sharp differences of approach and emphasis."

Haig, Gromyko Meet in New York

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on Friday for what officials said would be a "frank and thorough" airing of differences over nuclear arms control and other issues.

State Department spokesman Dennis E. Fischer said the two men had so many times to discuss during their afternoon meeting that they might need a second session Saturday morning. He held out little hope, however, that they would set a date for a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The U.S.-Soviet diplomatic atmosphere was further chilled Tuesday when Mr. Reagan harshly criticized Soviet policies in a speech at the session on disarmament. But Mr. Gromyko appeared affable when he met with Mr. Haig and exchanged pleasantries in the offices of Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

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Challenge at the UN

The Soviet government "emphatically rejects," Andrei Gromyko told the United Nations, "the absurd talk" about the use of chemical weapons — by Soviet clients in Laos and Cambodia and by Moscow itself in Afghanistan. President Reagan responded on Thursday, telling the same audience that the Soviet Union had broken its treaty word not to use chemical and biological weapons.

So who is telling the truth? The UN special session on disarmament can hardly dodge the question if it is at all serious about its high mission. Even if each superpower were not demanding that the conference validate its position on the chemical weapons issue, the conferees would have a deep interest in establishing their relative good faith. Mr. Gromyko uttered his denial, after all, in the context of proposing that yet another international agreement banning chemical weapons be made. Surely the UN session will find it relevant to note how the Soviet government has recently been treating its earlier international pledges on this very matter.

Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States has "conclusive evidence" of the use of

chemical and toxin weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan and by the Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes in Laos and Cambodia. We presume the UN conferees will want to inspect the U.S. evidence. But, wisely, Mr. Reagan did not let it go at that. The Communist perpetrators of chemical warfare have so far denied UN investigators access to the regions. Mr. Reagan called on them to admit those UN experts so that they can "conduct an effective, independent investigation to verify cessation of these horrors."

It will be said by some in the great pipe organ on the East River that Mr. Reagan was simply making anti-Communist propaganda. Why deny it? He was making propaganda, the best kind and a necessary kind. What he said was true and deserved to be said precisely in that forum, vulnerable as it is, we fear, to windy one-sided expostulations. The UN disarmament conference badly needs to come to terms with a country, the Soviet Union, with the gall to demand a new ban on an odious form of warfare that it is practicing and covering up even as it speaks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Have a Steel War?

"This is especially welcome news," is how William DeLancy of Republic Steel described the Commerce Department decision to levy penalties on steel imported from nine countries. The deeply depressed American steel industry has indeed won a small battle in its war to protect its domestic market. But for the economy as a whole, the cost of victory will be high and the benefits modest. No legal or diplomatic maneuvering can solve the industry's fundamental problems: excess capacity and low productivity.

Imports last year accounted for about 20 percent of steel sales. Domestic companies insist that some of these imports were made possible only by foreign government subsidies. After a futile search for a different explanation, the Commerce Department has tentatively agreed. Some 3.9 million tons, it says, were unfairly dumped.

Importers of steel from seven European countries, plus Brazil and South Africa, must henceforth post bonds equal to the estimated subsidies. If the U.S. International Trade Commission eventually rules that the imports injured American producers, the bonds will be forfeited.

Since few would risk large losses, the ruling is likely to stop imports from Britain, France and Italy, which are said to subsidize prices by at least 20 percent.

The initial effect may be a modest spurt in domestic sales. But medium-term consequences for the economy as a whole, and for Big Steel in particular, are hardly favorable. The European Economic Community plans to retaliate by restricting imports of American products. And the increase in market share gained by U.S. steel producers will almost certainly be lost as importers switch to

unsubsidized but still cheaper steel from West Germany, Japan and South Korea.

Is the United States thus doomed to a trade war no one can win? Diplomats still hope for an agreement in which the Common Market limits exports and American steelmakers withdraw their complaints. That would save some grief, but it would only shift the focus of torment. U.S. mills are operating at only 43 percent of capacity. That will improve as the recession ends. But to profit substantially, U.S. steelmakers will still have to cut costs. Even under the most optimistic estimates, only about three-fourths of American capacity is modern enough to prosper in a competitive world market.

A leaner industry would not be a disaster. It would be more than adequate for national defense. U.S. consumers would benefit from the low prices brought by international competition. But shrinkage would obviously disrupt the lives and livelihoods of thousands of steelworkers and their communities.

One approach would be to make a deal with organized labor. The government might offer unemployment benefits, relocation allowances and retraining incentives. In return, labor might accept lower pay and stop pressing Congress for import restrictions.

U.S. steelworkers are not ready for such a solution; they still hope for political and economic miracles. Nor is the administration prepared to bear any part of the financial burden of industrial reorganization. But in the end, something of this sort has to be tried. America cannot hold back great economic forces without risking its prosperity. Nor can it ignore the plight of those who lose from economic change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

A Jaundiced Eye for Galtieri

It was Galtieri who set Argentina on its rash adventure. He presided over a regime that time and again refused to take advantage of diplomatic offers that would have enabled Argentina to cut her losses when it was clear that the adventure was not going to succeed. We here have no responsibility for what happens in Argentina. We did not send the task force to remove a fascist dictator, however unpleasant his rule may have been for at least some of his country's citizens. He was toppled not by (British forces) but by the cruel logic of South American politics.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

(Galtieri) goes unmentioned by his own people as a vainglorious braggart who only succeeded in humiliating the army and the flag which he was pledged to serve. The change of regime does give an opportunity for Buenos Aires, and its new leaders, not quite so intimately linked with the Falklands war, to face up to realities.

— From The Daily Mail (London).

The decision by Argentina's ruling generals to ditch President Galtieri is sensible and justified, if far too belated.

It makes no substantial difference to the nature of the Argentinean regime. There is still a military dictatorship, but the chief braggart and bungler is gone.

Galtieri's departure should make it possible for a firm cease-fire to be established.

— From The Daily Express (London).

Cease-Fire Is Unacceptable

Why should we accept a cease-fire when the Israeli invasion forces, backed by the American war machine, are occupying more

Arab territory and killing thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese?

(The United States is) sponsoring this flagrant invasion to enable the Israelis to impose their conditions, in the same fashion former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger managed to impose Israeli terms on the Arabs after the 1973 war.

— From Al-Rai al-Amm (Kuwait).

New Perspectives in Saudi Arabia

The new Saudi crown prince, Abdullah, has close contacts with Syria. This could affect the country's relations with Damascus and lead to internal dissension with the new king, who is regarded as pro-Western. King Fahd for his own part is suspicious of Syrian support for Khomeini's Iran, which in turn is thought likely to foment unrest among Saudi Shiites as a means of destabilizing the Sunni ruling house in Riyadh. This new power constellation comes into being at a critical time for the Saudi state.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Remember the Lesson of Sweden

Those in Western Europe who seek unilateral nuclear disarmament and a more neutral stance in answer to the tensions of the nuclear balance of terror would do well to keep an eye on developments around Sweden.

It was on the Swedish coast that a Soviet submarine went aground last year, in an embarrassingly clumsy misapplication of Soviet military presence to a neutral country.

And even as anti-nuclear demonstrators were greeting President Reagan on his European tour, neutral Sweden was obliged to drop depth charges to chase an unidentified foreign submarine out of Sweden's waters.

— From the Albuquerque Journal.

June 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Gripes Over Grapes

PARIS — The Chamber of Deputies gave a temporary endorsement to the government's policy on the trouble in the south of France. M. Clemenceau, the premier, who was in good oratorical form, told the chamber that so long as the winegrowers confined themselves to legitimate protests, he left them alone; but when certain committees began to exert pressure on municipal councillors to make them resign, and to threaten people with violence if they paid taxes, it was high time to interfere. If such doings were permitted, public order in France would become a thing of the past. The premier went on to say said that warrants had been issued against persons guilty of misdemeanors and felony.

1932: Reparations at Issue

LAUSANNE — Experts in the majority of delegations at the reparations conference here say that there will be no wiping of the reparation slate unless promise of large reductions in war debts or some initiative in that direction comes from Washington while the parley is in session. Reference in the five-power declaration of an inter-European moratorium on war debts and reparations to a definite solution "within the framework of the general settlement" has been accepted by the Franco-Belgian Little Entente and the Polish bloc as conditioning reparation cancellation. But the Anglo-Italian and German bloc has its face set upon a definite reparation settlement here.



How Argentina Stabbed Itself in the Back

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Prussian officers, after Germany's defeat in 1918, turned for an alibi to the warrior Siegfried, a medieval tale in which the warrior Siegfried was stabbed in the back. Hitler later revived the same Dolchstoß, using the Jews as scapegoat for Germany's loss of World War I.

This ancient excuse — "we would have won, had we not been betrayed" — is now being used by the Argentine junta. Seeking to avoid responsibility for defeat, the junta is fanning hatred for the United States.

Responding to this, both Alexander Haig and Jeanne Kirkpatrick are urging President Reagan to do by telephone what he would not do face-to-face with Prime Minister Thatcher at the Versailles summit meeting: pressure her to go easy on the Argentines, to be "magnanimous in victory."

In this way, we would presumably get credit in Latin America for saving Argentina's face, and — our State Department hopes — dissociate ourselves from the resentment Latins feel at the British for committing the sin of winning a fair fight.

That is precisely the wrong policy; it feeds the Dolchstoßlegende.

What the people of Argentina need now is to wake up to reality. They have been fed phony dreams of glory; they were told they were winning when they were losing; they have been lied to by their leaders and their news media. Even now, the junta seeks to preserve unreality by pretending the surrender of all its forces was a minor setback in a grand campaign, and by darkly hinting that the United States was the villain.

The shame of Argentina is not in diplomatic miscalculation, nor in losing a military action. The dishonor lies in the way an intelligent and civilized populace permitted jingoism and false pride to blind it to reality.

Fact: The just-resigned President Galtieri, for all his stars and ribbons and sashes, was only an armchair general; he is better equipped to be a doorman at a fancy hotel. His diplomatic strategy was all bluff, his military tactics inept; and even when defeat became apparent, he did not have the sense or courage to cut his losses.

Fact: The Argentine admirals — those who talked the loudest before the firing began — turned out to be unwilling to fight. Nobody can claim this is a Latin trait; the Argentine pilots proved just the opposite. Yet after the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, the Argentine navy — in terror of two submarines and in dereliction of duty — put its tail between its legs and let the other arm services fight the war.

Fact: The Argentine army has command-

times to the truth of their terrible misadventure — can the lesson be brought home.

Let us not, then, seek to soften the blow to Argentina's national pride. That misplaced pride cost a thousand lives and deserves a blow. If we are to treat Argentines as adults and equals, we should urge them to throw out the rest of their beribboned and braided doormen and to examine the real causes of the collapse of their national standing.

The way for Argentina to stand tall among nations is not to build an army and buy arms with which to threaten its neighbors and subjugate its own people. The way is to reorganize its economy and policy to take advantage of its great human and natural resources. The object of U.S. policy at this moment should be to help the Argentines face the consequences of their self-delusion.

One day the new desamparados will come home — the soldiers who were made to suffer in captivity by a paralyzed junta afraid of the impact of their return. Then there may be an accounting. In the meantime, Argentina's friends should do nothing to save the face of any regime that avoids deserved disgrace by claiming to have been stabbed in the back.

The New York Times.



The Juggernaut Of Begin's Zionism

By Edward W. Said

The writer, a professor of English at Columbia University, is a member of the Palestine National Council.

one hand, Israel's severe and terrifying view that its neighbors exist only to destroy Jews, and, on the other, a patchwork of ambiguous and inarticulate Arab feelings that the modern world has not fully recognized the Arab nation.

The invasion has settled the long debate within Zionism as to the fate of the Palestinians who survived the destruction of their society in 1948. It is still credible to speak of the moderating influence of those Jews who wanted some sort of mutual accommodation with the Palestinians?

The Knesset voted 94-3 to express confidence in the government — in effect in favor of the destruction of Lebanon — and Menachem Begin's remark that "it was a beautiful day for Israel" closed off the old discussions. The logic of Israel's action now

would also require an outside force with an absolute mandate. Just as it was claimed that Palestine was without people, so too it is claimed that Lebanon does not exist, despite the different peoples whose history brought and kept them there for many years. The common charge is that the Arab world, Lebanon, has been incinerated. For Arab governments, unpopularity and indifference at home are only exceeded by the unattractiveness of options abroad. They face increasingly abrupt change, for which the old desperate clutching at the status quo will not suffice. Still, the United States' incredible insensitivity to its Arab allies will allow the Israelis to continue on their untrained course, while favored Arab "moderates" receive more American arms and idiotic panaceas like a "strategic consensus."

The scope of projected Israeli power has grown well beyond the region. In December, for instance, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon gave a speech outlining Israel's security interests not only in the Arab world but also in Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and the whole of North Africa.

Now, in Lebanon, the Israelis have tried to obliterate a disorderly Arab pattern of small-scale revolutions and petty squabbles with an apocalyptic logic of extermination. Fortunately, neither the Palestinians nor other Arabs are likely to accept it.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sovereignty?

Just as the "Yanks" are taught in school about the thirteen original colonies, and the Boston tea party, we "Argies" are taught about 1833 and how the British took away the Malvinas from us. One question that has come to my mind throughout this problem is the following: How long must the aggressor hold on to invaded territory before he can claim it as his own? Twenty, ...110, ...149 years? So in what year did Britain become sovereign over the Malvinas after the invasion of 1833?

If Great Britain claims sovereignty over the islands then it is obvious that aggression does pay. Aside from the fact that almost all the people of Britain do not know what happened before April 2, we Argies do and will not forget. In fact, as much as I dislike the Communist system, I would paint myself self-light red if it were to help me sleep in the entirety of my home.

HAROLD SCHULTHEISS, Zurich.

Luxembourg Fades

Regarding the section on Banking and Finance in Luxembourg (11/7 June 7): Gaston Thorn was quoted as saying that Luxembourg is committing "collective suicide."

This pertinent observation is strongly supported by the alarming statistics on the low birth rates and the high affluence among the native population. It seems that Luxembourgers do prefer to keep their fecundity low and to accumulate instead material possessions. And yet how does Luxembourg guarantee its future prosperity?

With a low birth rate, the pool to provide future leaders is already low. It is further diminished as Luxembourgers leave to seek the higher education the country does not provide. This further aggravates the imbalance between the native and foreign populations. As a result Luxembourgers will have to rely on foreign workers not only to fill low level jobs but also the influential high level jobs.

DR. R. MACKEL, Munich.

Promises To Make Not Keep

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Leonid Brezhnev's pledge that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, says the U.S. State Department, is "unverifiable and unenforceable" and "gives no assurance that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during conflict."

But what if the United States were to make a no-first-use pledge? Echoing a statement made earlier by Secretary Haig, the same State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, said that "would be tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression."

In other words, the Russians cannot be trusted to keep their pledge, so it "gives no assurance," but the United States would, of course, keep its no-first-use promise, which would therefore leave Europe defenseless against supposedly overwhelming Soviet conventional forces.

Baloney. Aside from the debatable question whether the Warsaw Pact's nonnuclear power in Europe is all that formidable, the fact is that neither superpower would accept at face value the other's mere pledge not to use nuclear weapons. As long as each side has the capacity to use such weapons, the other will have to take into account the possibility that its adversary might do so, pledge or no pledge — particularly if it were losing a conventional war.

That is why no essential element of deterrence against conventional attack would be lost if the United States were to pledge no first use of nuclear weapons. That is why the Soviet Union was able to make such a pledge, secure in the knowledge that it gave up no real military advantage. And that is why Reagan would do better to make the same pledge than to let people like Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander, go around saying — as he did on the day of the Soviet pledge — that he would recommend first use of nuclear weapons if the alliance faced defeat in a conventional war.

No-first-use is a political statement, and time is likely to show that the Soviet Union gained considerable political advantage by declaring it will not use nuclear weapons first, while the United States continues to say it will. And to the degree that both sides might eventually be pressured or persuaded actually to pull back or dismantle nuclear weapons in Europe — giving some teeth to a no-first-use policy — the Brezhnev declaration might be more significant than the State Department allows.

The United States, moreover, is not all that much more selfless than the Soviet Union in its government's perceptions of national security, or in its professions on arms control. President Reagan did not mention in his United Nations speech that it was the United States that refused to ratify SALT II, and that he had campaigned hard against it.

He did not mention that Washington, not Moscow, insisted on leaving multiple independently targeted warheads uncovered by SALT I, since the United States was then ahead in that field — possibly the single most wrong-headed decision by either power in strategic arms control history.

In his recital of that history, Reagan did not even mention the Soviet-American treaty banning anti-ballistic missile systems — possibly because his secretary of defense and other military planners are saying openly that an ABM defense might have to be built to protect the vulnerable MX missile. That would almost surely abrogate the treaty.

And the so-called "Densepack" basing scheme for the MX that the president himself favors apparently would constitute a violation of his own pledge to observe the terms of SALT II as long as Moscow does.

The United States — under any administration — acts on arms control in its perceived self-interest; so does the Soviet Union, as, for example, when it rejected Reagan's Eureka College proposals for deep cuts in the land-based missiles that make up most of Moscow's strategic force. That basic fact of arms control negotiations is well understood by both sides' professionals. It might strengthen their hands greatly if leaders on both sides would begin educating the world's peoples on this essential point, rather than merely professing the virtues of their own self-serving positions.

Thus Reagan was right, in his UN speech, to call Brezhnev's hand on the Soviet leader's pleas for "the elimination of chemical weapons from the face of the earth." From the propagators of "yellow rain," that deserved nothing but the scorn the president showed for it.

And the more he can avoid the same sort of transparent deceptions in his own pronouncements, the more credible the world will find Reagan himself.

The New York Times.

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Chairman Co-Chairman

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by Waverley Root

by Mavis Guinard

by Deirdre Carmody

Lady Astor

Obviously, the Astor family does not think there should be.

Calmer Times at the Venice Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE—City of waterborne dreams and kitsch capital of the western world (consider the trinkets and figurines of the tourist trade), Venice has succeeded in remaining a periodic meeting place of the arts and now, once again, is staging the Biennale.

The Biennale has wobbled quite a lot over the last decade. In 1976, for instance, it was a disaster in spirit and seemed to shift towards the end of the spectrum. This year's show, running until Sept. 12, is certainly less turbulent than some and will probably please a broader public, in part because the main show, at the central pavilion, is chiefly devoted to representational art—Arikha, Guccione, Guinard, Raymond Mason, Morris, Szafran and Verin among others—or works of representational fantasy—Jean Amado, Olivier, Irving Peilin and Tongian.

An homage to Matisse, Egon Schiele and Brancusi has been announced, but just before the opening last Sunday the Matisse were still presumed to be in the Soviet Union, although en route, and neither Schiele nor Brancusi had a single work on view. A large show devoted to the Catalan artist Antoni Tàpies is to be seen at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni l'Evangélica. One Italian newspaper attacked it as a great publicity coup by the Maglioli gallery, but one of the gallery's directors denied this with some heat, declaring that the initiative for the show came from the Biennale organizers themselves.

About 80 younger artists were invited to display their work in the Magazzini del Sale on the Zattere and the Caniere Navali on the Giudecca. The show invites attention for a number of reasons, but the most interesting, if not the most interesting, is that of what might be described as Expressionism-without-expression. By this I mean a style that appears to be cropping up in various European countries as well as in the United States in the works of Dokoupil, Fetting, Nelli, Schnabel.

This is something that had a meaning of sorts in social terms when it was practiced clandestinely on the side of subway cars. In this shape it was also devoid of much content, but it very effectively vented a raw impulse to declare "I exist!" and most likely "The hell with you!" in strident tones. The subway is the perfect place for such a cry because it represents the impersonal and mechanical aspect of the urban world and at the same time it is a splendid vehicle for publicity. At that stage it was an undefined "thing" one "did." But pre-

soon it became "subway art" and that was the beginning of the end.

The end is that the apparatus of art brought this non-style into the museums and the home of collectors and turned the whole thing inside out. One could almost say that they have created the "art subway," something like the House of Horrors where, for a modest fee, you are trundled through a tunnel in which spooks, skeletons, spiders and bats pop out in a flash of light among recorded screams and groans and the rattle of chains.

Color and brutal shapes sloshed overnight on the side of a subway train or on a wall of a vacant lot are a statement about the colorless, emotionless quality of that vacancy and the city around it. Color and brutal shapes sloshed on canvas by a rising artist who is "strong" and "professional" become a statement about the elusive essence of art—and as such this violent, vacant type of expressionism falls short. But now the train is underway and we can look forward to a long ride through a lot of humdrum stridency, devoid of any significant human content other than exacerbated ego and occasional enlightened ambition.

Which is human, I suppose, but not human enough.

A second strain of sorts appears in the work of such Italian artists as Pinna, Mariani, Aliberti and di Sisto, who painstakingly refer to 17th- and 18th-century art, sometimes carrying this straightforward impersonation of the most insufferable aspects of mythological painting to the point where the result is pure kitsch—Mariani.

Much of what is shown in this selection has the craftsmanlike quality of high decorative art; there are, for example, Laura Panno's surprising relief sculptures of nude bodies done in fine wire mesh, or Stephen Cox's broken stone tympanon. As much could be said of the sculptures of Tony Grand at the French pavilion.

On the other hand, not that many works seem to achieve a life of their own among the artists shown on the Zattere and the Giudecca. There are exceptions: Indian artist Anish Kapoor's cement sculptures covered with pure powdered pigment, the works of Gerard Garouste, a very good draftsman, or those of Filippo Avale, who is represented among other things by a very large drawing of a human figure made of a cloud of fine lines that reveal minute figures and events.

As usual, an important part of the main show occurs in the national pavilions—36 participating nations were announced in the catalog. Variety is no doubt the spice of the

Biennale. Australia is represented by two artists, including Peter Booth who paints large canvases full of a sort of apocalyptic expressionism. Among the Japanese artists is Yoshio Kitayama, who makes delicate, large, kite-like pieces by using twigs and colored paper. Britain is represented by only one artist, sculptor Barry Flanagan, whose 20-year career is mainly illustrated by carving hares and marble sculptures that sometimes look like pathologically shy beanbags.

The Italian pavilion is the largest of them all and presents works by 25 artists. The Polish artists Rydz and Kuc offer ceramic works full of a grim expressionism of the sort one might expect from a country in a critical situation. The Dutch chose the very minimal work of Stanley Brouwn—single, very long, straight lines with measurements ticked off on them. The West Germans filled one room with an endless calendar computation by Hanne Darboven and another with large works by Gottfried Graubner, shaped roughly like box marionettes and swathed on the spot by the artist with a single field of nuanced color. The East Germans seem predominantly neo-expressionist but I was amused by the impish work of Uwe Pfeiffer, and chiefly his two "Narrenaut" ("Car of Fools") paintings.

Spain is showing, among other artists, Josep Guinovart, who made a circular environment for the central room of the pavilion—a handsome montage of paint, straw, earth, metal and cloth. The United States chose to present a retrospective of land artist Robert Smithson, who died in 1973 at the age of 35 in a plane crash. The Soviet Union, finally, in an unexpected departure, has chosen to show nothing but portraits and self-portraits in what is, for that country, a fairly wide range of esthetic idioms.

In a sense Italy, more than any other Western country, is a place where extremes are in constant confrontation, sometimes rhetorical and sometimes violent. It is a country of profound artistic and religious tradition, and at the same time a country where the politics of the left have deeply infected people's language and thinking.

The Biennale has been a sounding board for ideas and emotions old and new. It does not present itself this year with the imposing theoretical apparatus it has occasionally offered in the past—or of the sort one usually encounters at the Kassel Documents, which opens next week. Instead it rather plays down the theoretical aspect this year and allows the works to speak for themselves—when they can.

The Art Market: Charles the Unknown

by Souren Melikian

PARIS—Fifteen years ago, most professionals felt that the French decorative arts of the Charles X period (1824-30) were bound to catch up with those of the 18th century. A few suspected that Art Deco furniture and objects d'art would likewise go up, although not nearly so high.

What happened was immensely different. Art Deco zoomed skyhigh, reaching parity with the 18th century in several categories. The Charles X style, on the other hand, went up dramatically at first and then stagnated. Prices for the best pieces now stand at about a fifth of those paid for 18th-century works of corresponding caliber.

A striking illustration of this state of affairs was provided by a sale conducted at Drouot by Jean Louis Picard a week ago. The pieces offered by private owners identified as "Princes and Princesses de T..." Under any circumstances, such a provenance induces dealers to bid more willingly. They did, but that was not enough to tip the scales. Prices remained remarkably modest compared with those currently paid for 18th-century works of art even though these are not at their highest. A pair of ormolu candelabra rising from green marble pedestals in the finest neo-classical manner were knocked down at 22,570 francs (about \$3,360). Objects of comparable size and quality done in any of the styles cultivated in the 18th century would easily fall within the 150,000-250,000-franc bracket.

When it came to furniture, the underpricing of the Charles X period was equally blatant. Right at the beginning, there was a collector's piece—a chair specially designed for a painter, including an easel that cranks up and down on the side of the chair. The purpleheart veneer inlaid with yellow-wood neogothic designs pointed to the late 1820s or 1830s. The

cataloger noted that, according to family tradition, the piece was believed to have been owned by Eugène Delacroix. It was knocked down at 37,970 francs, twice the expert's medium estimate, but, nevertheless, peanuts for a museum piece.

The other museum piece in the sale was a sideboard opening with two doors while the hinged cornice opened vertically to disclose the inside devised as a bureau. When closed, the piece looks like a superb element of neo-classical architecture. Purpleheart inlay is used for the linear motifs on the shimmering yellow ground of the ash-burr veneer. Although described as "Charles X," this was obviously made under Louis XVIII (1815-24): the strictly neo-classical design—palmettes, ribbons, laurel crowns—includes none of the scrolling motifs so typical of the Charles X style.

The quality is truly royal and, indeed, the piece may well have been commissioned by a member of the royal house. It is stamped with the mark of Otto Kolping, who executed several pieces of furniture for the Imperial Garde Meubles as early as 1811. In 1837, he was still getting commissions from the French court. At 121,570 francs, the highly important piece sold for a fifth to a tenth of what a piece of comparable splendor carrying the mark of a leading 18th-century cabinet-maker might be expected to fetch. It should be emphasized that such a piece is rarer than the finest Louis XVI furniture because the period was shorter and production, within that short span of time, was proportionately more limited owing to the impoverishment of the French aristocracy. That makes the price ridiculously low. Yet, this was no surprise: the estimate put forward by the expert Jean-Pierre Dillee was even slightly lower.

This is the latest piece of evidence that, to this day, the leading furniture collectors of the world won't even stop to consider the Charles X style. Nor will museums. In no other field of

the art market would pieces of such caliber, involving such a modest outlay, fail to stir intense competition between institutions, particularly after having been suitably advertised in a finely illustrated catalog.

The reasons for this neglect are multiple. In France, Charles X furniture fails to stir interest because the traditional-minded upper class' idea of splendor in the decorative arts for long equated with the 18th century but still leaves out the 17th century but still leaves out the 19th century.

Museums are not interested either. I suspect that one factor that may have hurt the Louis XVIII and Charles X periods is that they were slavishly imitated under the following monarch, Louis Philippe (1830-48). The pieces produced in simplified form at that time, mostly in mahogany, act as a distorting mirror, sending back a cheap-looking reflection of the Charles X style. Another factor that may have prevented it from being given the attention it deserves is the scarcity of serious studies on the subject. At auction, cataloging is frequently haphazard. There were some entertaining slips in the sale. A writing table datable to the Napoleon III period (1852-70), if not even later, as indicated by the fussy carved legs, was cataloged as a Charles X period piece—and sold for 22,570 francs.

Right at the end there came a real howler. A fine rug described as having a "bordure à la cathédrale," or a neo-gothic framing border, and ascribed to the Charles X period, actually reproduces a standard pattern of Islamic architecture. The "neo-gothic" border imitates a calligraphic frieze in the Arabic script known as Kufic, of the foliated and knotted type. Such a design is unlikely to be earlier than the 1870s. Had the expert given it a moment's thought, he would probably not have made such a mistake. That is just the point: It would be hard to find a more telling indication of devastating indifference to a field as a whole.

Texas Library: The Bucks Stop Here

by Dan Balz

AUSTIN, Texas—From the acquisition of a Gutenberg Bible to the recruitment of a Nobel Prize-winning physicist, the University of Texas has used money to buy academic respectability.

The university is an institution with ambitions and the wealth to achieve them. Its endowment, from oil-producing lands, is almost \$1.7 billion, placing it nearly on a par with Harvard. Its campus here has 48,000 students, a \$29-million basketball arena, a \$6.6-million swimming complex and a growing list of superstar faculty members. In recent years, it has lured Steven Weinberg, who won the Nobel Prize for physics while at Harvard, and Marshall Rosenbluth, an eminent fusion specialist at Princeton.

The aggressiveness of university officials to spend money on new facilities and top scholars has established it not a climate of excellence, then at least a sense of possibility that exists at few other institutions in the United States.

In many respects, the Humanities Research Center exemplifies this feeling. It paid \$2.4 million in 1978 to acquire a Gutenberg Bible and in that one stroke helped show it was serious about bringing the best to the university. Other acquisitions may be more useful to scholars but the Gutenberg Bible symbolizes to the world at large the commitment of Texas to be second to none. Or so university officials hope.

In its pursuit of literary manuscripts, the Humanities Research Center has grown in 25 years to be one of the leading libraries in the world and boasts an almost unparalleled collection of modern British and American manuscripts. But now Texas has lost out to the University of California at Los Angeles in a bid to acquire the manuscripts and archives of composer Igor Stravinsky, one of the crown jewels of 20th-century culture. At an institution used

to getting its way with money and manuscripts, no one can understand why.

"This I would regard as a major defeat," said Decherd Turner, the director of the Humanities Research Center and a man not used to losing such battles. "We're terribly disappointed, chiefly because the background setting and resources here were so much superior."

Texas offered \$2 million for the collection, to UCLA's \$1.5 million, but in Surrogate Court in New York City, the Texans were told that, in the academic world, there is more than money. "Even if a purchaser were to offer \$30 million for these archives and manuscripts

"There's a feeling of snobbism toward the University of Texas, you know, a feeling of, 'Maybe they have a lot of money, but they haven't been wearing shoes for a very long time,'" says Carlson Lake, a former foreign correspondent who is now the center's executive curator.

The Humanities Research Center was the brainchild of former chancellor Harry C. Ransom, who decided that the university should have a first-class research library and, with dazzling speed, created it, beginning in 1957. Its holdings are awesome: the handwritten originals, and later drafts, of William Faulkner's "Absalom, Absalom!"; D.H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and others; George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman" and others; Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot"; Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra"; the first photograph ever taken (in 1826); the complete library and papers of Evelyn Waugh, including walking sticks; the papers of Tennessee Williams, Edgar Lee Masters and others; and even the study of Erle Stanley Gardner.

Ransom thought things that no one else was buying and bought in quantities that astounded the rest of the academic world. In the 1960s, Texas bid on nearly everything relating to modern literature and got almost all that it wanted.

Ransom's methods offended much of the library world, because other librarians were being squeezed by the escalation in prices and by the University of Texas' voracious appetite. For a time so much material was being acquired that the university could not process it. But today, the collection has earned the respect of other institutions.

"It's a young collection and they've done a very good job," said Rodney G. Dennis, curator of manuscripts at Harvard. "I don't think they were silly or vulgar."

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Untitled painting by Basquiat, former subway artist.

New York Art Loses Its Cool

by Edith Schloss

NEW YORK—"They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care; they pursued it with forks and hope; they threatened its life with a railway spike..." Like Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark," today in the United States the hunt for the latest salable "it" style is on. And after art close to technology—the conceptual, the minimal and other dry, self-conscious exercises—a new wind has been blowing in the land for some time: Cool is out and hot is in.

Already somewhat exploited by the market, there is a genuine turn to the instinctual, the irrational in art. In New York, still the flamboyant art capital of the world, this turn to the loose and emotional is more than accepted. In SoHo, Basquiat, who as "Sam" used to leave his mark on subway trains, now in the Nesci Gallery is attacking canvas with paint stick, will present art more to be scared of anything, in gleeful, slightly snarl-like riffs on cooking, eating and living in railroad flats and back alleys.

The famous loft building at 420 West Broadway, with its chic galleries until yesterday as impersonal and tidy as operating rooms, has been invaded with new forms of expressionism. On an upper floor the skilled German Basquiat, whose human figures upside down (Sonnabend), while downstairs a stable of rednecks runners under and around age 30 are pawing the ground (Boone). Their canvases are outside, their brushwork or poured paint describe apparitions fixed often with a studied carelessness.

Uptown, Joan Snyder is less cold-nosed, dropping up nightmarish maws of monsters, ready to devour children and flowers (Hamilton). An untidily rough attack is also used for abstractions, some also shown in the Hamilton Gallery: Elizabeth Murray, Katherine Porter, Gary Stephan, Hennessey, with dynamic rounds, straight or wedges, cut across the canvas in bright, thick pigment.

Among the mature and older painters reigns naturally a more contemplative spirit: the abstractions of Jack Tworkov at the Guggenheim and those of Perle Fine (together) are finely calibrated structures or webs in sober gradations of color. And among the figurative painters celebrating the grandeur of New York, Lucien Day is foremost (Blue Mountain). His downy dark wet hollows of power hovering over dark wet hollows of power (as Monet cathedrals, Yvonne Jacquette (Brooklyn Alexander), looking down from top stories and from planes in her mural-size oils, renders the city at night as if it were a tapestry embroidered with silk threads of lights.

But it was the exhibitions of two gestural masters that polarized the art world.

One was of De Kooning who, now aged 79, has reached a mastery that is unbeatable. "Damn him, such power, such looseness," a fellow painter exclaimed at the Xavier Fourcade gallery. The show, starting with last year's smaller canvases in cabbage greens and purples, led to this year's illuminated abstractions

—wide and swelling, billowing cascades of paint, not a petty thought or shape in them. Strokes wide as brown sweeps, trowel paths, tongue flicks of line; yellows, flesh pinks, sky and bottle blues, white on white stream onto heroic easels.

There are no loose ends any more. Earlier De Kooning paintings were about possibilities—ambiguities and tensions, the torment of paintings as the torment of life—and anything finished was considered wicked. But De Kooning has gone on to push his extraordinary ability to its limits. It has carried him to Olympus, from where he still hurls thunderbolts of luminous color, but where he sits enthroned.

While De Kooning is grand, well-rehearsed virtuoso performance, Cy Twombly is the sheer, fresh essence of improvisation. Those who stayed to gaze at De Kooning in almost worshipful silence upturned could not tune in to Twombly, some decades younger, inward and not epic, still heir to abstract expressionism. Downtown, his new paintings (Sperone), made of a series of units on paper, were a series of insights made fragrant by visible.

A long-contemplated thought suddenly explodes into cottonball whooshes, chrysanthemums, little hunched things of paint. Twombly's attack is strong very fine and, frail and austere, takes high risks. When his arrow hits it is piercing, a flare of pure lyricism. Something bright has come by to the artist's vision about the lonely grace of beings, alive for an instant in sunlight.

To return to the prosaic: It is a curious fact that all the shows of quality are on the upper floors of buildings. On a Saturday afternoon in SoHo, the folks from suburbia flood the brasher ground-floor galleries but leave the upper floors unmolested, much like the World War II Russian soldiers in Berlin who, country boys afraid of the unforeseen on upper levels, raped and plundered only downstairs.

Dense throngs trod in and out of the street-level galleries to stare at incomprehensible, amusing objects, wondering what makes them interesting and valuable, and enjoy recognizing not only the artists but their glamorous dealers, who now get star billing. Current magazine articles, putting the ingenuity that went into the making of works of art on the same level as the development of artists than on the shrewdness and sudden rise to fame of their manipulators and godfathers. These, making sure that the goods are properly "product-tested" in an auction room, first, now cater to a breed of nouveau riche collectors who blithely accumulate and discard art as if it were designer fashion.

So it is not surprising to see ambitious young artists at parties ever ready to show slides of their wares, to sport their own achievements and to keep their work neatly displayed on their studio walls as if in a gallery, ready for any buyer. And indeed collectors are now often led directly to the artists by certain critics—so the gallery, which provides an important cultural service, is bypassed. "Today the gallery is a luxury," says a corporate buyer, who sells works that "are not intimate, not personal, not too strong" directly

from her Madison Avenue office to business buildings, banks and hotels.

But this huge center—in which art is sometimes wall-filler, mass entertainment, consumer gimmick, investment—because of its very diversity and liveliness, also generates its own "resistance." Just as in Lewis Carroll, "the Snark is a Boojum" and commercialism will make its hunters "softly and suddenly vanish away" in the end.

The drive to make successful art destroys the original creative drive. Art is made for spiritual gain first, before it is made for anything else. Poetry and music have an easier time of it in one sense, not producing obviously tangible "commodities"—although paper, linen, marble and wood are worth little beyond their material value without the inventive mind and hand behind them. So despite the hype and establishment art, there is an "underground" of those who believe in just doing their thing and quietly go on with it.

Finally, there were two madly messy big shows in which hardly anything was salable. The first was at P.S. 1—the public school in Queens converted into "The Institute for Art and Urban Renewal"—a showplace for selected artists from the United States and abroad; the second was a truly underground event in an abandoned warehouse under the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg Bridge, which was open to anyone. In both, the surplus goods that suffocate our society were recycled with glee.

At P.S. 1, shrines and caves, as if assembled from dumpster loads, were put together from discarded showwindow displays, discolored trappings, debris that seemed to have survived a plane crash—and provided with winking lights, moving parts and loud tapes. There were murals of babies, bats and cadavers. Elaborate machinery and contraptions clutched fake, or perhaps real, skeletons in their metal claws. Images on closed-circuit television raced by. But there were also islands of humor and reflection, as for instance in an amusing "Art Cars," assembled by Emery Clark, and a room given to Sofia Nicollet, with tiny fantasies about dragons, toilet seats and angels, which could easily have fitted in the Guggenheim's "Italian Art Now."

In Williamsburg it was even more difficult to tell where the real garbage left off and the art began. There were pictures of faces before and after an atomic explosion, crude erections—sculpture and otherwise—but also paintings of still lifes and virgins.

Much was made of doomsday dread in both shows as if children or primitives were fashioning fetishes to exorcise their fears. There were nastily erotic tableaux and a lot of heartlessness for spite. Much was undigested. But despite their confusion and violence, they were deeply symptomatic of an overdeveloped country still full of resources and abundance, where anything goes—where there is a surplus of energy seeking direction. One would like to think that all those rag pickers were acting in defiance, against the perversion, the overmechanization of their society. Under all the anarchy, desperation and ugliness there was also purity: "We do the best we can. And not for money."

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NYSE Index**NYSE Index**

	Sales	Close	Chg
CitizSvcs	\$,419,100	5 1/4	+1 1/4
MesaPetri	1,535,300	16 1/2	- 1/4

- 34	Sony Corp	498,300	13 1/2	+	W
- 35	Gen Motors	471,100	45 1/4	+	W
- 36	NLT Corp	443,000	28	+	W
- 37	PhibroSol	442,000	21 1/2	+	W
- 24	Am Express	449,900	40 1/4	-	W
+ 38	Time Inc	420,500	28 1/2	+	W
- 39	PennCent	409,400	25 1/2	+	W
	Sears Roeb	384,600	19	+	W
+ 38	SidOnCol	382,200	30	+	W

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month										12 Month										12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
120	110	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	125	115	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	130	120	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	135	125	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	140	130	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
121	111	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	126	116	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	131	121	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	136	126	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	141	131	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
122	112	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	127	117	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	132	122	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	137	127	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	142	132	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
123	113	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	128	118	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	133	123	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	138	128	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	143	133	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
124	114	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	129	119	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	134	124	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	139	129	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	144	134	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
125	115	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	130	120	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	135	125	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	140	130	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	145	135	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
126	116	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	131	121	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	136	126	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	141	131	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	146	136	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
127	117	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	132	122	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	137	127	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	142	132	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	147	137	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
128	118	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	133	123	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	138	128	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	143	133	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	148	138	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
129	119	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	134	124	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	139	129	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	144	134	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	149	139	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00
130	120	AA	1.00	4.00	15.00	135	125	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	140	130	AC	1.00	4.00	15.00	145	135	AD	1.00	4.00	15.00	150	140	AE	1.00	4.00	15.00

(Continued on Page 10)

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 19-20, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mobil Abandons Exploratory Well

NEW YORK — Mobil Oil plans to abandon its first exploratory well drilled on the Georges Bank off Massachusetts after finding no sign of hydrocarbons, it said Friday. Mobil, as operator for itself and five other companies, drilled the well to 20,000 feet at an estimated cost of \$35 million.

Dome 'Encouraged' by Debt Talks

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum is "encouraged" by its discussions with the federal government and its bankers regarding the company's financial position, Chairman John P. Gallagher said Friday. He said Dome expects an answer on its debt-restructuring within a few weeks.

He said Dome has been committing a large percentage of its cash flow to service its debt and principal repayments, and is meeting all these obligations. Dome, with debt of \$6.9 billion, is estimated to face payments of about \$1.4 billion this year and has been trying to sell assets, according to industry analysts.

"In the circumstances, we have a minimal capital program and all major new projects have been deferred, and development expenditures and administrative overhead have been drastically reduced," Mr. Gallagher said at the annual meeting.

Intel, Motorola Set an Exchange

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Intel and Motorola have agreed to exchange technical information and establish a standard design for microprocessor memory technology for computers, they said Friday. The companies will jointly develop two devices based on Intel's bubble memory, then manufacture and market the units independently.

Under the agreement, Intel will transfer design data to allow Motorola to produce the peripheral chips necessary to operate its new bubble memories, and Motorola will supply Intel with process technology to manufacture the devices.

Japan Renews Plea Against U.S. Ban

TOKYO — Japan has again asked the United States to remove a ban on the supply of sophisticated U.S. equipment needed for a joint Japanese-Soviet oil and gas development project off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, which is north of Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. Shintaro Abe, the international trade and industry minister, said Friday he made the request in a meeting with Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. He warned that U.S. failure to grant approval could be detrimental to relations between Tokyo and Washington. The Japanese have invested about \$220 million in the project.

Intel Announces Reorganization Filing

SAN FRANCISCO — Intel, the transportation and industrial equipment leasing company, has filed a reorganization plan with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court here, it announced Friday. James H. Maloon, Intel's chairman, chief executive officer and president, said he expects to give up these positions to serve Intel as an adviser.

The reorganization plan is based on an agreement in principle with Intel's unsecured creditors and secured lenders' committee, Intel said. The terms, announced last month, dealt with how to treat most of the company's \$330 million in secured debt.

Intel said it intends to file a disclosure statement by Sept. 15 and has asked the court to set a hearing in October. Intel has been operating its business under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law since January 1981, when it owed about \$1.6 billion.

Ford to Buy Engines From Mitsubishi

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors has agreed to sell diesel engines Ford Motor beginning in two or three years, Mitsubishi said Friday. The agreement, signed Thursday in New York, calls for Ford to purchase up to 75,000 of the four-cylinder, turbocharged engines over the next three years, it said. The price was not announced. Mitsubishi said the transaction would not affect Mitsubishi's relationship with Chrysler, which owns 15 percent of the Japanese carmaker's stock.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Cuba Remains Dependent on Sales to West

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

HAVANA — Two decades after the Castro government openly embraced Socialism, the slump in world sugar prices has brought an uncomfortable reminder of Cuba's continuing economic dependence on the West.

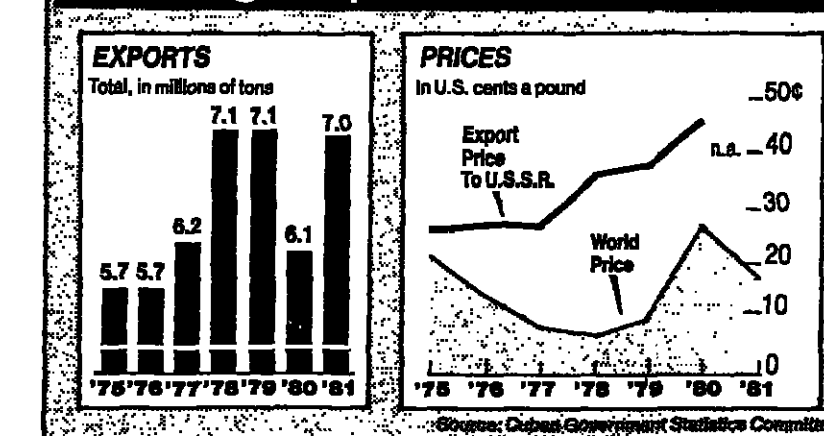
Although two-thirds of its sugar is sold to the Soviet bloc, Cuba needs sales on the open market to maintain its lifeline to hard currencies. With sugar accounting for 80 percent of its total exports and with a sharp decline in the world price, the shortage of foreign exchange is pushing the Cuban economy into a slump.

"Cuba remains as dependent on sugar as it was in 1960," said a Latin American economist who asked not to be identified. "Its fortunes rise and fall with the Western price of sugar. And now they have fallen."

After a record 12-percent growth last year, a figure inflated by a particularly bad performance in 1980, the Cuban economy is officially expected to expand by only 2.5 percent this year. And officials acknowledge privately that with the world sugar price running at 9 cents a pound, the growth rate may be as low as 1 percent.

Despite the squeeze on the nation's balance of payments, however, Planning Minister Humberto Perez has said that the service

Cuban Sugar: Exports and Prices



ing of Cuba's estimated \$3.7 billion debt to the West would receive top priority.

But, with payments on interest and principal of \$800 million due over the next 12 months, Cuba has had no choice but to reduce public spending and imports. Many factories requiring imported raw material are already working far below capacity.

Investment and production targets established just 18 months ago for the current five-year plan are also being revised downward. For example, instead of building two 320-megawatt electricity plants, only one 320-megawatt plant will be constructed.

At the same time, in its scramble for new sources of foreign exchange, the government is looking for markets in the West for its

citrus fruit, cement and nickel. Exports of Cuban cigars, seriously hurt by a tobacco disease in 1980, are again on the rise.

Tourism is also being encouraged. Following last month's decision by the United States to tighten its economic boycott of Cuba by banning business and pleasure travel to the island, Cuba has acted to stimulate tourism from other countries by replacing the tedious visa requirement with tourist cards issued by travel agencies and airlines.

Last year, 198,000 foreigners — 73,000 of them tourists — left \$80 million in Cuba, and despite the anticipated loss of 7,000 American visitors in 1982, officials are confident of a record.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Central Bankers Intervene to Slow Advance of Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Modest but apparently concerted intervention by central banks helped slow the dollar's ascent Friday, foreign-exchange dealers said.

They said the Bundesbank of West Germany, the Bank of Japan and the Swiss National Bank intervened to prop up their currencies. "The central banks now appear to be taking a more active role in foreign exchange markets as the dollar takes another step forward," a dealer for Barclay's Bank International in London said.

In New York, the dollar opened weaker but quickly resumed its climb. The U.S. currency was quoted at about 2.4602 Deutsche marks at midday, compared with an opening at 2.4522 and Thursday's close of 2.4550.

The dollar rose to 2.1220 Swiss francs from an opening of 2.1160 but was little changed from Thursday's close. Against the French franc, the dollar gained to 6.8200 from 6.7950 Thursday.

The pound, at \$1.7380, was little

changed from the opening but slightly above Thursday's finish at 1.7375.

After a turbulent week, trading in New York was relatively slow and cautious. Dealers said traders were nervous about the dollar's recent surge.

In Europe, the dollar rose to record against the French franc, the Italian lira and the Canadian dollar. It reached its peak since August 1977, against the pound and nine-month highs against the Dutch guilder, the mark and the Swiss franc.

The calm trading in New York was in sharp contrast to earlier dealings in Tokyo, where the dollar fluctuated wildly, rising as high as 257 yen before dropping back to 253.90, for a small decline on the day. At one point, trading was halted in an effort to subdue the dollar's gyrations.

"It's thought the Fed, the Bundesbank, and the Bank of Japan all operated in the Far East in an effort to slow the dollar's advance," a Barclay's dealer said. Some dealers estimated that the Bank of Tokyo sold as much as \$150 million to support the yen.

The Swiss central bank's intervention in Zurich was its first this year.

Dealers continued to cite rises in short-term U.S. interest rates for the dollar's might. The three-month Eurodollar deposit rate, for example, rose at one point to 16 1/4 percent since late Thursday. The comparable mark rate was 9 percent. Dealers and analysts generally said that the dollar is overvalued and U.S. interest rates too high. But, as one dealer said, "no one can afford to take a short position against the dollar in present circumstances."

An economist at Grindlays Bank, David Ashby, said U.S. rates are also high in terms of the U.S. economy's present condition but not too high in terms of the conjunction of heavy U.S. government borrowing and the Federal Reserve's tight credit policies. The short-term outlook is for continued firmness of U.S. interest rates in view of the U.S. Treasury's funding requirements, the expected July budget in the U.S. money supply and the still unresolved budget debate in Congress.

The high U.S. rates make the dollar a strong investment and force other countries to keep their rates higher than otherwise would be desirable.

The price of gold, meanwhile, steadied Friday.

In London, gold closed at \$307.75 an ounce. The morning fixing of \$307.50 was the lowest since August, 1979, but was already well up from Thursday's close of \$305.25.

In New York, gold for delivery this month was settled on the Commodity Exchange at \$304.20, down \$3.50 from Thursday. On Thursday, the New York price declined \$8.80 from the day before.

Baldrige Sees Growth Of Up to 1% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Commerce

Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday that the U.S. inflation-adjusted gross national product is rising at an annual rate of between 0.5 and 1 percent in the current April-June quarter.

He said he expects real GNP to grow at a 4-percent annual rate in the final six months of the year. GNP, which measures the nation's total output of goods and services, contracted at a 4.3-percent annual rate in the first quarter, and at a 4.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter of last year.

Mr. Baldrige said his forecast assumed a gradual decline in interest rates, but that moderate growth was likely even if rates stayed at present levels. He also pointed to an increase in consumer spending and slower liquidation of inventories as positive factors.

He said he is "cautiously optimistic" that the United States and the European Economic Community can reach a negotiated agreement to resolve the unfair trade practice complaints that have been

filed by seven U.S. companies against European steel producers. The Commerce Department has ruled that nine foreign countries, including seven EEC members, have illegally subsidized steel exports to the United States.

Mr. Baldrige said the United States is still in recession but added, "I think the consumer is leading the way out."

He noted that most economic indicators have been stronger in recent months and said a good economic performance this month should combine with slower inventory liquidation to push up GNP in the second quarter. He said the inventory liquidation process should end in June.

His statements were supported by Commerce Department figures released Friday that showed a climb in the personal income of Americans by 0.7 percent in May — the highest increase in six months — and an even greater increase in personal spending.

Personal income went up at an annual rate of \$16.6 billion last month to \$2.5 trillion, more than



Malcolm Baldrige

twice the increase of April's revised rate of 0.3 percent.

Personal spending jumped by 1.3 percent, the steepest increase since August's 1.5-percent climb.

The figures showed spending actually outpacing income by a wider margin after income and property taxes and government fees were subtracted. The disposable income of Americans increased only 0.2 percent for the month, after going up 0.7 percent the previous month and 0.6 percent in March.

Dow Average Drops To a 26-Month Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange declined Friday for the fifth session in a row, driving the Dow Jones industrial average to its lowest level in 26 months.

The Dow average, which fell 5.42 points Thursday to a two-year low, was moderately lower all day and closed with a decline of 2.86 points to 788.62, its lowest finish since April 21, 1980, when the average closed at 759.13.

Declines led advances Friday by around two to one; volume rose to 33.8 million shares from 49.2 million Thursday.

Rate Worries Again
Interest rate worries continued to dominate the market, although the rate on federal funds, overnight reserves bank lend one another, edged down to 14 percent from an average of 14.48 percent Thursday.

"Interest rates are key to this market," said Steven G. Einhorn, vice chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman, Sachs & Co. He noted that high interest rates make stocks unattractive for two reasons: Fixed income securities become more appealing to investors, and high interest rates reduce corporate profits.

Weakness in the bond market, which is at its lowest levels since February, also depressed the stock market. Friday, analysts said investors are pulling out of the market and putting them into higher-yielding bonds.

The one support in the stock market was Gulf's white knight bid of \$63 a share for Cities Service. Cities shared 15% to 53% of turnover of 5.3 million shares. John Groome, a senior vice president at U.S. Trust, said portfolio managers have been selling stocks

M-1 Shows Rise Of \$1.4 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve reported Friday that the M-1 money supply grew \$1.4 billion in the week ended June 9.

Most analysts had predicted little change in the figures, but some had forecast increases of as much as \$3 billion. M-1 comprises currency in the public's hands, checking accounts at banks and thrift institutions, and travelers checks.

The money supply, which so far this year has been growing above targets set by the Fed, is likely to show a big bulge in July, partly because of the federal tax cut and increases in Social Security benefits, many analysts say. Expectations of such a jump in M-1 have added to fears that interest rates will stay high; investors generally expect the Fed to tighten its credit policy when the money supply exceeds growth targets.

and adding cash to their holdings as the second quarter nears an end. For the weeks ahead, Mr. Groome predicted "a choppy, erratic trading market," with the Dow between 750 and 850. He said he does not see the average slipping below 750, "so the market doesn't have great downside risk from here, although it doesn't have great upside potential either."

Fred S. Fraenkel, director of investment strategy at E.F. Hutton & Co., said, "We think you could now get to the market bottom in the next 30 to 60 days, but the last part of the decline could be really bloody." He said he expected the Dow to fall to about 750, "but it wouldn't surprise us if it got as low as 700."

Gulf, Cities Service Confident of Clearing Antitrust Hurdle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TULSA, Okla. — Cities Service

and Gulf Oil are confident they can overcome any antitrust problems posed by their proposed merger, which would create the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, a top Cities official said Friday.

There could be questions the Justice Department or the Federal Trade Commission could raise, but we don't see any unsolvable problems," Cities' president, Robert Chitwood, told reporters.

Stock analysts, however, noted that the planned \$5-billion acquisition, announced Thursday, is likely

to encounter at least some antitrust problems, and the Justice Department said almost immediately that the venture would be reviewed by the Federal Trade Commission for possible antitrust problems.

Rosario S. Iacocca, an energy analyst at Rothschild Unterberg Towbin, said the two parties probably would have to agree to certain divestitures. Required sales of assets, he said, would probably involve refining and marketing.

Analysts said that both companies have refineries in Louisiana and that their marketing opera-

tions overlap in some areas of the South, East and Midwest. Because of the current weakness of oil prices, some analysts said, any asset sales probably would be at bargain prices.

Gulf's plan to acquire Cities for \$63 a share, about \$5 billion, appeared to have rescued Cities from an 18-month effort by Mesa Petroleum to acquire the Tulsa-based company. Nonetheless, Mesa stands to make a huge profit if it sells its 5-percent holding in Cities.

Mesa officials refused to comment on the status of their bid to

acquire 15 percent of Cities for \$45 a share.

Cities shares, which were suspended from trading Thursday, shot up \$15.375 to close at \$31.125 on the New York Stock Exchange Friday.

Some analysts contended that Gulf was paying too much for Cities. Cities' chairman, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, said, "I think it's overpriced on the basis of Cities Service's earnings power and potential."

Analysts acknowledged, however, the allure of Cities' rights to explore and drill on 10 million acres of undeveloped land in the United States. The proposed acquisition also would bolster Gulf's crude oil reserves, which have been badly depleted by a sharp cut in supplies from Kuwait.

Alvin Silber, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New

York, estimated that by acquiring Cities Gulf would expand its domestic reserves of oil by 33 percent and its U.S. reserves of natural gas by 66 percent. Gulf currently has 865 million barrels of U.S. oil reserves and Cities Service has 287 million barrels.

Cities' Mr. Chitwood said Gulf probably would file its proposed \$63-a-share tender offer for 51 percent of Cities Service stock on Monday. Gulf plans to exchange securities worth at least \$63 apiece for the remaining Cities shares. The boards of both companies have approved the merger, but it is still subject to shareholder votes.

The merger would be the third-largest in U.S. history, exceeded in value only by the \$73-billion purchase of Conoco by Du Pont and U.S. Steel's \$6-billion acquisition of the Marathon Oil. Both mergers were completed last year.

France Considers Asking the EEC For a Balance-of-Payments Loan

Reuters

BRUSSELS — France is considering asking its European Economic Community partners for loans of about \$2 billion under arrangements for assisting community countries beset by balance-of-payments squeezes, EEC Commission sources said Friday.

The commission has not yet received a formal request, the sources said, but the possibility has been discussed within the French government.

If such a loan were approved, funds would be raised by the EEC on international markets and then lent to France, the sources said. EEC governments agreed last year to raise the ceiling on the availability of such financing to six billion European currency units (\$6.2 billion), and France would be the first borrower to take advantage of the loan program since then.

Italy and Ireland both borrowed funds from the EEC under similar arrangements during the 1970s. Such loans are granted on the basis of strict economic policy conditions, meaning that negotiations between France and the EEC Commission would be necessary before funds could be lent.

The French government has imposed a four-month wage and price freeze and instituted spending cuts as part of an austerity program adopted after last week's devaluation of the franc. But Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy is struggling to overcome stiff opposition from industry and trades unions to the measures. The employers' association leader, Yvon Gattax, has said the price freeze is intolerable for companies squeezed by high costs.

Henri Krasucki, head of the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail union, said

Thursday that a wage freeze "would be a political failure. It would deceive the masses who placed their hopes with the left."

On Thursday, the government reported that the consumer price index rose 0.8 percent in May after jumping 1.2 percent in each of the previous two months.

Meanwhile, France reported that its foreign-trade standing improved in May. The Foreign Trade Ministry in Paris said the seasonally adjusted trade deficit totaled 3.14 billion francs (\$462 million), the smallest deficit since last August and a slight narrowing from the gap of 3.35 billion francs in May 1981. The latest deficit showed decided improvement from April's record 10.16 billion francs, which Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert called "abominable."

Imports in May grew 9.9 percent

from a year earlier to 55.34 billion francs, and exports rose 11 percent to 52.2 billion francs.

For 1982's first five months, the adjusted trade deficit widened to 30.09 billion francs from 18.72 billion a year before.

Also, the Bank of France lowered its seven-day treasury bill discount rate Friday to 17 percent from 19 percent. The cut was in line with the decline of French interest rates since last weekend's devaluation of the franc. The discount rate is, in effect, the central bank's minimum lending rate. To raise funds, banks sell bills to the central bank through seven-day repurchase agreements. The seven-day rate had been 19 percent since March 31.

The Bank of France also reduced its call money rate from 16 percent to 15 percent, the lowest level since mid-March.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 18, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.705	4.78	110.36	39.77	11.64	3.59	22.92	6.54	1.30
Bombay	4.50	81.62	19.15	30.92	1.78	10.75	5.21	11.80	28.90
London	1.7375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.7375	2.9638	58.25	28.75	38.71	22.22	48.95	14.78	18.78
Paris	—	1.7375	6.02	81.64	0.074	0.369	0.013	0.674	0.176
Porto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	4.82	11.235	27.28	—	4.93	29.14	14.67	28.95	88.13
Switzerland	2.118	3.6915	86.105	31.89	0.139	78.33	—	—	24.97
Yokohama	0.825	0.848	2.895	6.567	12.84	42.88	2.681	6.164	—
Yuan	1.934	0.625	2.825	2.825	2.58	5.994	2.132	3.974	—

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australia	0.743	0.629	100.00	21.25	0.623	—	—	—	—
Belgium	0.625	0.625	100.00	21.25	0.623	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.743	0.629	100.00	21.25	0.623	—	—	—	—
Denmark	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
France	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Germany	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Italy	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Japan	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Spain	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Sweden	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—
U.K.	0.174	0.174	100.00	21.25	0.174	—	—	—	—

Value Line looks at ... AMERICAN STOCKS PRICED BELOW NET WORKING CAPITAL And at discounts up to 79% off tangible book value

These are very special situations—something like cash at a discount. The per-share liquidating value of these American stocks are greater than their recent market price. Value Line is offering you a special opportunity to acquire these stocks at a discount.

A company's net working capital is the current assets (cash and equivalents) that would remain if all liabilities and preferred stock were to be retired.

Of the 1700 American stocks under review by The Value Line Investment Survey, we now pinpoint 25 stocks—including some big names—currently selling below net working capital per share (Value Line Apr. 30, 1982), and as much as 79% below tangible book value per share.

SPECIAL STOCK SELECTORS

The list of stocks in the above category will come to you automatically under the offer below, along with several other Special Stock Selectors now updated every week in the expanded Value Line Survey, including:

- HIGHEST YIELDS**—The yields ranged from 11.8% to 15.2% (V.L. Apr. 30).
- HIGHEST APPRECIATION POTENTIAL**—The stocks ranked 1 (Highest) and the 300 ranked 2 (Above Average) by Value Line for Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months—relative to the 1700 stocks under review.
- MOST TIMELY STOCKS**—The 100 stocks currently ranked 1 (Highest) and the 300 ranked 2 (Above Average) by Value Line for Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months—relative to the 1700 stocks under review.
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Value Line is offering a special introductory 12-week trial subscription to The Value Line Investment Survey for only \$55—about half the regular price—providing you or any member of your family has not had a subscription in the past two years. As a double bonus, at no additional charge, you will receive the 200-page Investors Reference Service (covering more than 1700 stocks) which will be updated every week—and the 96-page booklet, "Evaluating Common Stocks." Filing takes less than a minute a week. All this material is so important in your understanding of the stock market that it is being offered to you on a limited basis. Send your check or money order with your name, address and zip code together with \$55 to: Value Line,

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Chicago Futures June 18

Chicago Tribune

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

2007 High Law

[illegible]

COTTON 2					
50,000 lbs. cents per lb.	61.00	61.50	62.50	63.35	+7.50

Prev. day's open Int 44,390, off 466.
SOYBEAN OIL.

61,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs.	18.68	18.94	18.90	18.90
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New York Futures

	Open	High	Low
60-7	60-14	60-1	11
60-17	60-18	60-1	12

17	Sep	560.0	563.0	562.0	561.0	
	Dec	563.0	564.5	570.0	545.7	
	Jan	559.0	560.0	550.0	552.8	

Mar	573.4	577.0	588.0	587.0	—
May	590.0	590.0	585.0	581.2	—
Jul	588.0	588.0	585.0	585.4	—

30,000 lbs., cents per lb.	68.50	70.00	68.30	68.85	-1.32
Jul	68.50	70.00	68.30	68.85	-1.32
Aug	66.25	67.85	66.70	66.45	-1.57

Feb	65.50	68.50	68.50	68.50	71.25
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Interest Rates

currency Interest Rates

18 **Reverse
Stock Split**

Western Preferred - One-for-Forty				
USUAL	2	10	14	7

1,065 lots of 100 tray oz.

Ex 1 Metal- June 19

157/10	6-20	99%	99%	Samwa Intl Fin 54-88	15.5/16
158	12-17	99%	99%	Sta Generale 1990/95	15.5/16
159	10-20	99%	99%	Sta Generale 1990/95	15.5/16

154	154	8-26	99%2	99%	5GB 54-87	153/76
157	161	7-27	99%	99%	5GB 54-87	153/76

NEW LOWS—178

99¢	ACF Ind	GulfWest	ParkDr
99¢	ABF Co	GulfOil	Piedmont
99¢			

997%	APL CD	Gun On	Procter Int
997%	ASA	Halliburton	Publick Int
997%	Asphalt Co	Handblown	

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2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607</
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First Products	54.50	53.50	Burt Home St	1.30	1.30	1-1	24,000	Semb Shipyard	2.49	2.75	Amstar Co.	2.50
Helmsken	57.00	57.20	Burnham	1.35	1.38	Leimentil	25,800	St Steamship	1.77	1.80	Amstar Cabl	2.50
M.V.A.	47.20	48.00	Krupp	59.50	59.50	LeRinascence	337.00	St Pauline	5.45	5.75	Amstar	2.50
		44.40	Linde	272.00	271.00	Cadbury Sc.	0.97					

Roogovers	14.00	14.00	Lufthansa	64.00	64.50	Charter Gold	1.73	1.83	Mediabanco	82.50	82.10	U Engineers	1.93	N.T.	Mikha Sec	2.00
K.L.M.	90.50	89.00	MAN	157.00	158.00	Coats Patons	0.99 1/2	0.98	Martindale	84.00	81.25	UOR	4.12	4.14	Nippon Etc.	877

[illegible]

Brazil, Argentina Victorious

Peru Ties Italy, 1-1, on Diaz's Goal in 84th Minute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALICANTE, Spain — Argentina kept its hopes alive in the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Hungary on Friday.

Meanwhile, Brazil continued to demonstrate its fluid style, defeating Scotland, 4-1, and Peru snatched a 1-1 draw after a stirring second half performance against Italy.

In a game they had to win after their opening loss to Belgium, the Argentines found all their old verve and sparkle that gave them the title they won in Buenos Aires four years ago.

Argentina went to the attack from the start of the Group 3 match. The relentless pressure paid off in the 26th minute when Daniel Bernabeu drove the ball past the Hungarian goalkeeper, Ferenc Meszaros. Osvaldo Ardiles took a free kick on the edge of the box and Daniel Passarella headed the ball on to Bertoni who completed the move.

Then two minutes later Diego Maradona lived up to his superstar reputation when he produced a diving header to put Argentina two goals up at the interval.

Maradona made it 3-0 for Argentina when he drove home a left-foot shot from inside the box after

running on to a pass from Kempes. Then Osvaldo Ardiles scored in the 61st minute when he snatched a loose ball after Jorge Olguin's shot had hit the Hungarian post.

Hungary pulled back one goal on in the 76th minute when Gabor

Poloski scored from the edge of the box, but it was too little too late.

Before the game, Argentine coach Cesar Menotti said, "We are playing for a place in the second round and we are going to die on our feet to achieve it."

In Seville, Scotland produced some calm, flowing moves to take the lead in the 18th minute when fullback David Naray surged up the field, took a return pass from Gordon Strachan and drove a right-footed shot high into the net from the edge of the box.

The Brazilians now began to move forward and pressure the Scotland's and were rewarded with an equalizer in the 33rd minute. Zico scored 12 minutes from the interval with a curling free kick from just outside the penalty around Scotland's defensive wall.

Towards the end of the first half, the stifling heat began to take its toll on Scotland's players and after their bright start they wilted noticeably.

In the 34th minute, Sergio headed over the Scottish bar but despite their continual pressure, the Brazilians could not get a second goal before the interval.

Brazil continued its attack in the second half and was rewarded in the 48th minute when Oscar headed home a corner kick taken by Junior.

Fourteen minutes later, Eder up the score when he chipped over the head of Scotland's goalkeeper, Alan Rough, from inside the box.

And Falcao made it 4-1 for Brazil in the 86th minute when he hit a right-foot shot from about 30 meters that went in off the foot of the post.

Seville's Benito Villamarin stadium was alive with different rhythms as Brazilian fans, including a professional samba band, and the Scots danced happily together in a carnival atmosphere before the Group 6 match.

In Vigo, the Peruvians, who fell behind when Bruno Conti scored in the 23rd minute, exerted unrelenting pressure after the interval and six minutes from the end Toribio Diaz fired in the equalizer.

The result was the third draw in Group 1, which also includes Poland and Cameroon. But at least Friday's game provided two exciting goals after the scoreless encounters earlier in the week.

After an impressive first-half performance, the Italians brought on Franco Causio for the still ineffective Paolo Rossi after the interval and concentrated on protecting their advantage.

Causio took up station in midfield and the Italians showed little restraint in checking Peru's insistent attacks. But just when it seemed they had weathered the storm, Peru tied the match.

Teofilo Cubillas skinned his free kick square in front of goal instead of teeing up a shot for Juan Carlos Oblitas and Diaz raced forward to drive in his shot. The ball deflected off the Italian goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, could only watch the ball sail past him into the net.

The Italians had produced something approaching their best form in the first half when they took a 1-0 lead. Giancarlo Antognoni, enjoying another impressive game, released a square pass to Conti standing in front of goal and just outside the area. Conti's rising shot flashed into the top of the net, giving Ramon Quiroga no chance of making the save.

Peruvian coach Elba de Padua Lima said he was delighted with the result, but Italian boss Enzo Bearzot looked dejected at the post-match news conference.

Padua Lima said: "I thought we played well in the second half and we did not deserve to lose. I was satisfied with the draw."

Bearzot said he congratulated Padua Lima at the final whistle because "I thought Peru deserved to win."

The pipe-smoking Italian continued. "After the Poland-Italy match I said Italy deserved to win. But tonight I must be honest and say that Peru deserved to win."

He said he substituted Rossi at halftime because he was playing so poorly, adding "any instructions to the team at halftime was not to sit back and defend the lead. I told them to attack, but they played badly."

For example, Scotland's Alan Brazil failed to finish the match against New Zealand. He also failed to urinate for an after-match test.

Officials kept him at it until 3:30 a.m. but then he humbly released the player to join his colleagues at their hotel. He returned the next day when he could manage a urine sample but by then it was counted invalid as officials ruled he might have taken a drink.

It begins to look as if some invisible men, the team physicians, held the master keys. Alan Brazil's dehydrated embarrassment came after a game starting at 9 p.m. What on Earth will be the toll on players such as those from England attempting three games in a week with kickoffs at 5:15 p.m.?

At least the humor has not run dry. Asked to list his team's injuries, Scottish manager Jock Stein pointed to Alan Brazil and said: "The biggest blow is that Baz can't pee!"

A Sense of Excitement Returns to World Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEVILLE, Spain — The good lord, it is said, takes care of drunks and little children. He sometimes also softens the fall of an ailing cop.

Soccer arrived at this World Cup in a parlous state. Attendances were withering everywhere, due partly to the challenge of the

ROB HUGHES

20th century, but also to cheats, negative attitudes and an awful sense of predictability within the game.

However, the hour's need has brought inspiration. This Mundial has so far been breathtaking. Brazil has already captured our hearts with the resurrection of its artistry although the Russians, unusually, have made vociferous complaints.

Manager Leonid Brezhnev, in El Paso, says: "The world could see the referee was much prejudiced and without that referee we would not have lost to Brazil."

There is some justification in his annoyance. The Russians were denied two penalties and had a goal disallowed, yet the referee also refused a Brazilian penalty at a critical stage and appeared more incompetent than corrupt.

Please, comrades, let us not sour the memory of a match your own team helped make magnificent. Better to recall the dignity with which your players accepted the refereeing idiosyncrasies rather than seek the excuses.

Started With Cameron

Few of us expected Monday's memories to be eclipsed at this tournament. Yet we had scarcely drawn breath before an enthralling phenomenon unfolded.

Cameron began it, holding fast to a draw and deserving to lead. After overturning Latin America at the World Cup? Insane contemplation!

Soon we had other brainstorms. Jupp Derwall, the West German trainer, was contemptuous: "If we lose to Algeria, we may as well go home."

Not only was West Germany beaten by a team inspired by Lakshmi, but the victory was well earned by a team refusing to panic in defense and technically alert going forward.

Within hours the host country Spain began its "easy" section against the banana republic of Honduras. By the end of the evening the nation was mourning its grotesque "draw against the Hondurans. It was almost worse, for Spain lost to a team that neutralized the Central Americans' seventh minute goal.

In bars and restaurants you could sense the nation's nerve ends becoming exposed. In Argentina four years ago, two things would have happened. One is that every-one would lay odds on Argentina

Carew Leads Angels Past Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Rod Carew stretched his hitting streak to 21 games, one short of the club record set by Sandy Alomar in 1970 — Thursday night by lashing out four hits and sparking the Angels to a 10-8 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Despite still suffering from a hand injury, Carew is hitting .367 for '82, a .434 clip, during his streak. His four-hit game was the 44th of his career.

The Angels pounded out 14 hits, including Bobby Grich's three-run homer and three run-scoring singles by Don Baylor.

After being stalked to an 8-0 lead, right-hander Bruce Kison (6-2) coasted through 6 1/2 innings, allowing four runs on six hits, including a two-run homer by Jesse Barfield in the fifth inning.

Red Sox 6, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Stapleton drove in two runs with a homer and a double to pace Boston to a

6-3 victory over the Indians. Mike Torrez (4-3), who had not won since May 15, had a shutout until the ninth when two out and the bases loaded, the Indians' Alan

Barber hit a three-run double. Mark Cleaver hit in to strike out pinch hitter Karl Pagan to end the game.

Brewers 3, Tigers 2

In Detroit, shortstop Alan Trammell's error with two out in the 11th inning enabled Ned Yost to score from third base and lifted Milwaukee to a 3-2 triumph over the Tigers. With two out, Yost tripled and scored when Gorman Thomas' soft liner handoffed Trammell.

White Sox 11, A's 7

In Oakland, Tony Beras drove in four runs and Steve Kemp added three RBIs to pace a 16-hit attack that enabled Chicago to complete a three-game sweep of the A's with an 11-7 victory.

Rangers 5, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Buddy Bell went 3-for-5, including a bases-loaded double, to spark Texas to a 5-1 victory over the Mariners.

Cubs 12, Expos 8

In the National League, in Chicago, Ryne Sandberg reached base five times to help the Cubs extend their winning streak to four games with a 12-8 victory over the Montreal Expos. Bill Buckner went 4-for-5 with a two-run homer, three RBIs, and three runs scored.

High Scoring Thompson Sent by Nuggets to Sonics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — David Thompson of the Denver Nuggets, once considered poor basketball's most spectacular player west of Julius Erving, was traded to the Seattle SuperSonics in exchange for Wally Walker, a forward, and the Sonics' first-round choice, the 19th pick over all, in the June 29 college draft.

The deal was announced Thursday at the National Basketball Association general managers' meetings here.

"I felt we needed another quality backcourtman," said Lenny Wilkens, the Sonics' coach. "David is only 27 years old and has an abundance of talent. I think all he needs is a change of scenery."

Wilkins said he planned to start Thompson in the backcourt alongside Gus Williams, who averaged 23.4 points a game last season, seventh best in the NBA. "With the scoring potential of that backcourt," said Wilkins, "we're going to keep a lot of teams honest."

In seven seasons with the Nuggets, Thompson averaged 24.1 points per game, including one game of 71 points — a feat bettered only by Wilt Chamberlain.

But in the last three seasons Thompson has suffered through a series of injuries. Last season, he averaged only 20 minutes for 61 games and scored just 14.9 points a game.

"We are building a team that just isn't suited for David," said Carl Scheer, the president and general manager of the Nuggets, who is about to sell the team to B.J. (Red) McCombs, a San Antonio millionaire. "We think that it's healthy for both Denver and David Thompson for him to get a fresh start," he added.

Thompson said he was glad to be leaving Denver. "The first few years in Denver were great," he said. "But when we started to lose, that's when the finger pointing and backstabbing began. It's been hell since then. For me, the trade is a relief."

Walker last season averaged 9.9 points in 70 games — the most productive of his six NBA seasons.

But he is in the option year of his contract, and the National Basketball Players Association said that Walker is technically a free agent, which could hinder completion of the deal.

The league's collective bargaining agreement prohibits the trading of players' rights.

NBA Rockets Sold

HOUSTON (UPI) — Charlie Thomas, a car dealer, has purchased 90 percent of the Houston Rockets from the Malcof Companies of Albuquerque, N.M., for an estimated \$11 million. Thomas said the other 10 percent was purchased by Sidney Schlenker, a former president of the Houston Astros baseball team. The sale is subject to approval of the NBA Board of Governors.

McEnroe Has Tough Draw

United Press International

WIMBLEDON — John McEnroe, defending his Wimbledon title for the first time, will have a difficult path to the final following the draw for the 96th All England Championships, which began Monday.

McEnroe, seeded No. 1 to meet Jimmy Connors in the final, will open against Vitas Gerulaitis, one of the most accomplished non-seeded players.

McEnroe could also meet Lile Nastase in the third round, while the other seeds in his half of the draw include Sandy Mayer (4), Andres Gomez (5), Johan Kriek (5) and Mats Wilander (7), who won the French Open.

Connors, at the other end of the draw, opens against South Africa's Michael Moryn, the replacement for Andy Pattison who withdrew Thursday with a knee injury. Connors has the weaker half of the draw until the fourth round when he could face Yannick Noah, seeded 10th.

Vitas Gerulaitis is in Connors' half of the draw, and they are seeded to meet in the semifinal.

Four of the top players will be missing from the tournament: Bjorn Borg, Ivan Lendl, Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc.

All the seeds in the women's singles have first-round byes. If the seeding works out, Martina Navratilova, the top seed, will play against Andrea Jaeger in one semifinal, and No. 2 Chris Evert Lloyd will meet Tracy Austin in the other.

Thursday's Line Scores

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ART BUCHWALD

Who Needs College?

WASHINGTON — "Hey, Dad, guess what? I've been accepted by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Stanford."

"That's just wonderful, son. But are you really sure you want to go to college?"

"Gosh, Dad, you always said the one thing everyone needed in life was a college education."

"I was making conversation, I know a lot of people who are big wheels in their fields who never had a university diploma. You know my friend Sam Sieg in Boston? He not only never went to college, he never even saw an Ivy League football game. He is one of the most successful men I know."

"And Eddie Aaronson of Rockville, Md., made a decision that he could educate himself much better than any school could do it for him. The man can buy and sell anybody who went to the Wharton School of Business."

"But you went to college."

"If I knew then what I know now, I would have never done it. I wasted four of the best years of my life studying for exams. I could have been driving a taxi then, instead of throwing my parents' money away on books and courses and dates. But just because I made a mistake is no reason you have to make the same one."

"Gee, Dad, you never told me how unhappy you were at Dartmouth."

"I didn't want you to know, because I was afraid you would think less of me. All fathers have skeletons in their closets that they try to keep from their children. Now that

you're a man I feel I can level with you. The only reason I went to college was to stay out of the Army."

"I thought you would be pleased that I was accepted by five of the best schools in the country."

"I am, son. But just because they accepted you is no reason you have to go to any one of them. You've got a brilliant mind, and I hate to see them load it down with a lot of intellectual nonsense that could mess you up for the rest of your life. Besides, every college that has accepted you is part of the elitist establishment. By the time you graduate, you'll think that you are better than everybody else. Worse still, everybody else will think the same thing. Once you get a degree from a top-flight school, you'll be a marked man for the rest of your days."

"Mom wants me to go to a good college."

"All mothers want their sons to go to a good college. But that doesn't mean it's right. They think because you've been accepted in some fancy school it reflects favorably on them. It's not important what Mom wants for you. It's what you want for yourself."

"I want to go to a good school."

"You say that now because you've never been to one. You're young and idealistic and you believe that all you need to get ahead is an education. But as you grow older you'll discover it isn't the college but the man that matters. I can introduce you to graduates of every university you have been accepted at, who will tell you they would have been happier being male disco dancers."

"What do you want me to do, Dad?"

"It's your decision, son. I don't want to influence you one way or the other. But if I were your age, I'd buy a backpack and hitchhike across the country. You'll learn a lot more than you will in some Ivy League institution."

"Dad, can I ask you a question?"

"Yes, son."

"Are we broke?"

"We're not broke. But we will be if you go to one of those five schools."

"Okay, then I'll go to the University of Maryland. It always was my first choice. You just saved the old plantation."

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By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fifty years after the opening of its first building — the 31-story tower at 1270 Avenue of the Americas — Rockefeller Center remains the nation's pre-eminent grouping of skyscrapers. Indeed, if anything, the complex is taken more seriously as a work of architecture and urban design today than it was a generation ago.

It was always respected. Now, however, it seems more to be idolized, copied by young architects and chosen by planners as the model for large-scale urban complexes.

It is curious, in a sense, that this should have happened, since Rockefeller Center was not conceived as great art — it was built as a work of commerce, and it was designed not by a genius working alone but by a committee of architects working as a consortium.

Order and friendliness. What makes Rockefeller Center so special, if one can reduce such a complex place to a single idea, is its remarkable balance between monumentality and friendliness. Its buildings are sheathed in Indiana limestone and arranged in formal, Beaux Arts order. But their streets and lobbies are filled with shops and cafes, and their focus is on a plaza and skating rink surrounded by flapping flags.

To the center's designers — the firms of Reinhard & Hofmeister, Corbett, Harrison & MacMurray, and Hood & Foulhouze — there was no contradiction between the desire to create a formal and ordered place and the desire to create something that architects today, with far more pretension, would call a "people place."

The center was originally conceived as a commercial complex around a new home for the Metropolitan Opera, but the Depression quashed that idea. This led to the withdrawal of the opera company's architect, Benjamin W. Morris, and to the recasting of the project by John D. Rockefeller Jr. into a more purely commercial venture under the guidance of architects who, ironically, ended up being at least as sensitive as Morris had been to public needs.

But the end of the 1920s was a turning point aesthetically as much as financially. The center's architects were sympathetic to modernism but respectful of the

Rockefeller Center Turns a Model 50

conservative impulse as well, and they were ideally suited to make of the place a blend between the modernistic lines of the developing new skyscraper style and classical order.

If there was any dominant force in the making of the design, it was Raymond Hood, the gifted shaper of skyscrapers who had been co-architect of the Daily News and Chicago Tribune buildings and had completed the blue-green International Style McGraw-Hill Building just as Rockefeller Center was coming into its own. Hood's talents meshed with the organizational skills of Wallace K. Harrison, who remained the center's prime architectural adviser until shortly before his death last year at 81.

What this collaboration produced architecturally was a set of limestone buildings with dramatic profiles marked by crisp setbacks. The facades of all the original buildings were identical, with cast-aluminum spandrel panels between the windows making for strong vertical lines.

But the sizes and shapes were

altogether different — the RCA Building, the 70-story centerpiece, is an immense slab, its form made sumptuous by its mounting setbacks; the International Building is smaller and bulkier; the other towers slightly smaller still, and arranged so that their shapes form a pinwheel around the central plaza.

The central plaza was not conceived originally as a skating rink; it was to be a below-ground entrance to the center's shopping concourse. But it soon became clear that holes in the ground do not work well as conventional plazas at all, and the rink was invented as a means of turning that space into a piece of theater. Luck was again on Rockefeller Center's side: The rink works so well that it is hard to believe that it was not part of the original plan.

But the plan of the center was never conceived in an instant as a single entity; it evolved constantly. Whether by luck or by skill, the final version of the design managed to edit out almost all of

the mistakes, and it incorporated the best aspects of all the early plans. It also included several theaters, of which one, the 6,000-seat Radio City Music Hall, is the city's triumphal palace of Art Deco design.

The popularity of the center as an office and commercial area was so enormous that the Rockefeller family expanded it beyond the original 14-building plan.

The newer buildings were not only poorer as works of urban design, they also lacked the architectural detail and lively integration of art and architecture that marked the original Rockefeller Center complex — which contains murals by José María Sert and sculpture by Paul Manship, Gaston Lachaise and Isamu Noguchi. There is art in the newer buildings, but little of it manages to engage in the graceful dialogue with the architecture that occurs in the older structures.

But if the lessons of this complex were not understood by its own guardians, they could not be more appreciated now. A survey by the American Institute of Architects put Rockefeller Center among the buildings in the United States most admired by architects, and student drafting boards are full of imitations, both good and bad.



Architect's 1933 drawing of the Rockefeller Center twin-building extension on Fifth Avenue.

PEOPLE
Ghosts Haunt Kosinski

Jerzy Kosinski, the author, has denied a report published in the New York newspaper *The Village Voice* that he received "compensation" on his books.

The newspaper asserted that two of his editorial assistants, Barbara Mackay and Richard Hayes, wrote parts of "The Devil's Lane" and "Passion Play." The ideas were all his, Mackay was quoted as saying, "but the words were often mine." Hayes added, "I would say that I combined, fiddled, elevated or amplified his language — that I invested it with a certain Latinist style that was sometimes more Hayes than Kosinski." "All my books are written with one voice," Kosinski retorted in a telephone interview, "the voice I am speaking with now." He said that Mackay and Hayes were employed as proofreader and line editor and added, "I have a strong belief that they would tell you a completely different story than what they are quoted as saying."

He thought his literary career had been damaged by the article, Kosinski replied. "A writer's career depends on what he writes, not on what other people write about him."

Author Graham Greene said Friday a French court has ordered seizure of his latest book, "The End of the Affair," an expose of alleged corruption and underworld activities in the Mediterranean city of Nice. Greene also is being sued for libel by Daniel Gai, a central figure in the book, whose publishers say it has sold 17,000 copies in Britain and France since May 27. Reached by telephone at his home in Antibes, Greene said he had no comment on the lawsuit, adding, "That will come out as the trial." "But there is something even more interesting," he said. "A judgment was made last Tuesday in Nice for seizure of the book for invasion of privacy of the individuals involved. 'The seizure would apply to all copies in France, I believe.' Greene added, "No attempt was made to give me advance warning that the judgment was coming so that I could make a statement. Besides, Greene, the suit names The Bodley Head, publisher of the book, and The Sunday Times of London, which published large extracts."

A New York City photographer may not use commercially made photographs of teen-age actress Brooke Shields, taken when she was 10, an appeals court has ruled. The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court found that Shields, 16, "could lawfully disaffirm" agreements signed by her mother that allowed photographer Gerry Gross to "use, reuse, and/or publish or republish" the photographs. The photographer's lawyer said the ruling means "nobody can make a contract with a minor in the entertainment business" because the minor can disaffirm it. He said he would appeal. Citing Miss Shields' court testimony that the photos were embarrassing, appellate Justice Sidney A. Weinstein said the photographs "violate a quintessential right of privacy."

Sir Ranulph Twissleton-Wykeham-Fleming, 58, and his wife, Mrs. Anne Fleming, since April on an Arctic ice floe, have tested special U.S.-made canoes that they hope will take them home from their voyage around the world. The aluminum canoes were flown onto the floe, some 250 miles north of the Norwegian island of Spitzbergen. Fleming spent seven years organizing the unprecedented journey, circling the world across both the North and South poles. The British explorers have crossed the Antarctic continent for the second time in history and reached the North Pole in April after a two-month trek over the Arctic Ocean. Comparatively warm weather as they headed south again stranded them on the ice floe. They are now waiting for wide enough stretches of open water to make the canoes usable.

Like other war mothers in Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II is anxiously awaiting the return of her

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